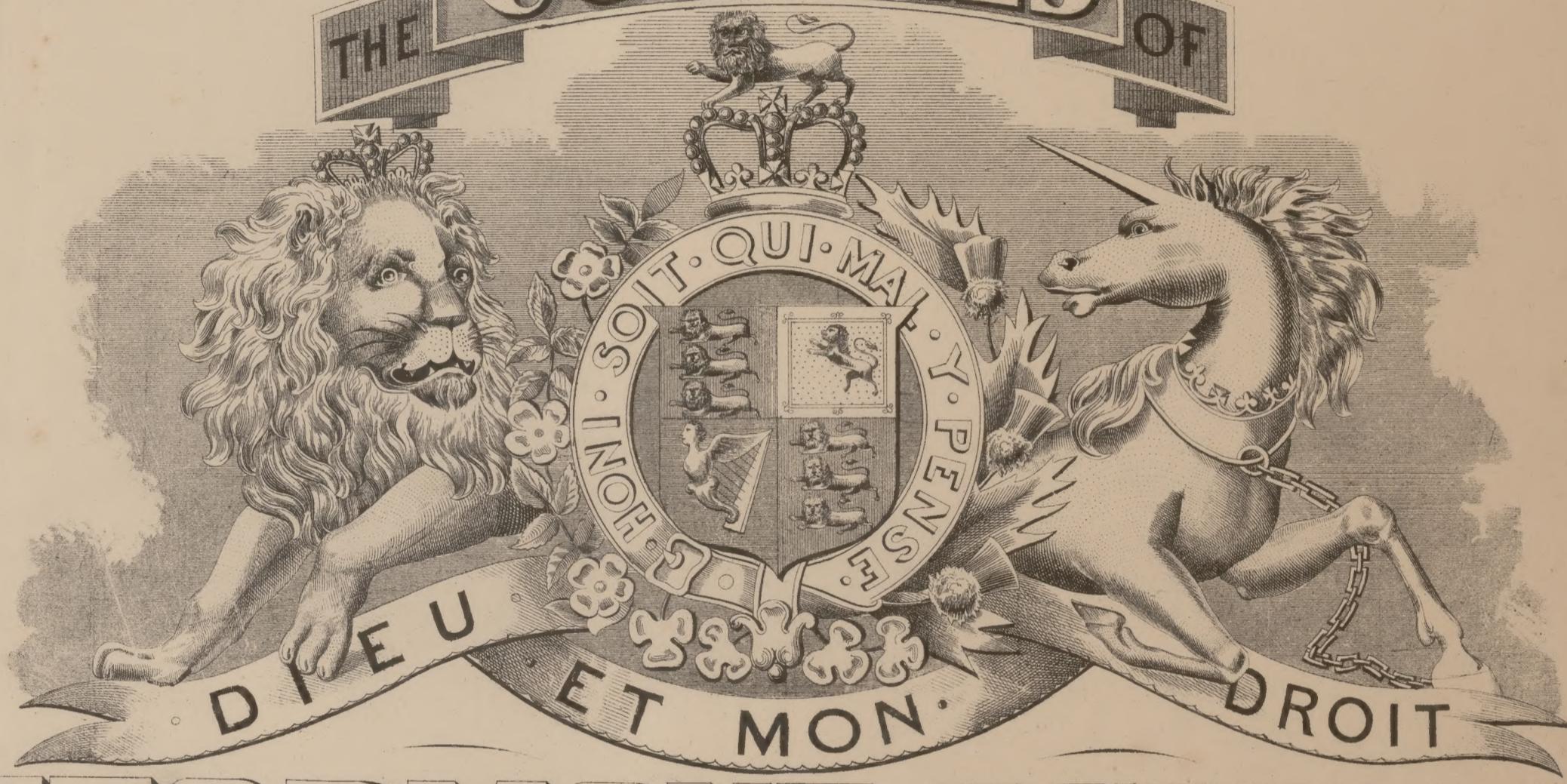


ILLUSTRATED HISTORICAL ATLAS

OF
COUNTIES
OF

THE

OF



STORMONT, DUNDAS AND GLENGARRY ONT.

*Compiled Drawn
and Published from Personal Examinations
and Surveys
BY*

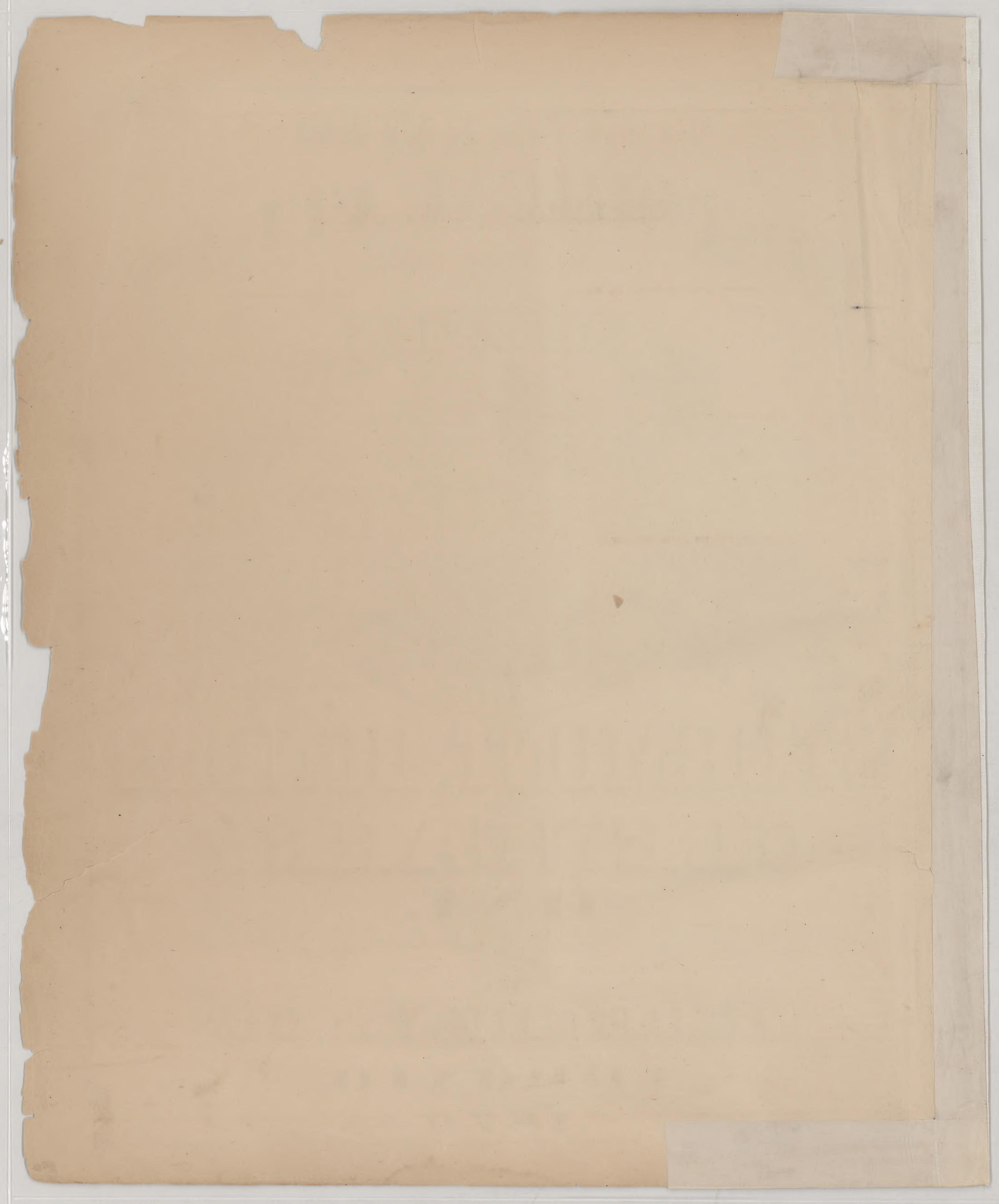
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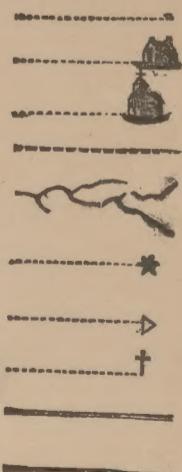
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—OF THE—

Counties of Stormont, Dundas, and Glengarry.

INTRODUCTION.

In compiling the following brief sketch of the only group of three united counties in the Province of Ontario, it is our desire to preserve for its people a lasting record of its early history, now existing only in the memories of the very few original settlers who have been spared to see the present day, to most of whom even the history of the first encounter with the forest of these counties is a revelation; they having been but the children of the pioneers, and too young at that early period to admit of the retention in their minds of incidents which occurred under their observation. In fact, the greater part of the information concerning the early settlement of the counties which we would here endeavour to impart is of a traditional character, having been handed down from sire to son through two and three generations; but apart from such sources, we would acknowledge our indebtedness to several works of a historical and statistical nature, among them the volume published some years since by Mr. James Croil, under the title of "Dundas, or a Sketch of Canadian History," which contains many items of interest bearing upon the history of the county named.

Works of local history possess a charm which is heightened rather than diminished by the lapse of years, as in scanning their pages the pioneers recall the recollection of the trials and hardships of the long ago, when "bowed the woods before their hardy stroke," and the fertile soil yielded up its increase as a reward for their diligent labour; and in such works the young find a worthy example of self-reliant industry and untiring perseverance, which, handed down in historical detail, acts as an incentive to emulation.

The death of all the pioneers of some of the localities, and even townships, has rendered the task of collecting accurate and elaborate information respecting the incidents attending the early settlement of such localities extremely difficult, and in some cases impossible; therefore the indulgence of the reader is solicited for what may appear, in occasional instances, to be a meagreness of detail, in consideration of the fact that apparently the only private memoranda existing on this subject are written in invisible characters in the memories of the people by the finger of tradition.

Having thus prefaced our sketch of the history of the counties, we will proceed with a description of their

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION AND EXTENT.

The Counties of Glengarry, Stormont, and Dundas are three of the forty-two counties which, with the Districts of Muskoka, Nipissing, and Algoma, and several "Provisional" counties, constitute the Province of Ontario. They lie north of and fronting upon the River St. Lawrence, extending from the eastern limit of the Province westerly until the eastern boundary of the County of Grenville is reached.

Their extreme east and west points lie between the meridian of 74° 20' and 75° 29' west longitude, and its northernmost and southernmost extremes between the parallels of 44° 37' and 45° 25' 8" respectively of north latitude.

The integral parts of the union consist, in addition to the counties named, of the following subordinate and independent municipalities, *viz.* :—One town, Cornwall, in the County of Stormont; two incorporated villages, Morrisburg and Iroquois, in the County of Dundas; and twelve townships, four in each county, distributed thus: Cornwall, Osnabruck, Finch, and Roxborough, in Stormont County; Williamsburg, Matilda, Mountain, and Winchester, in Dundas County; and the remaining four, Lancaster, Charlottenburg, Lochiel, and Kenyon, in Glengarry County.

The territory at present included within the corporation of the Town of Cornwall originally belonged to Cornwall Township, but that lying within the corporate limits of Morrisburg and Iroquois was taken from the Townships of Williamsburg and Matilda respectively. Each of the municipalities thus incorporated still retains its connection with the counties for municipal purposes.

The metes and bounds of this group of counties may be set forth as follows:—Their eastern, or rather north-eastern, limit is formed by the County of Soulanges, and a portion of the County of Vaudreuil, in the Province of Quebec; on the north the Counties of Prescott, Russell, and a part of the County of Carleton fill a similar position; the County of Grenville borders it on the west; while the River St. Lawrence (which here runs in an almost north-easterly direction) forms its front or southern boundary.

In regard to territorial extent, these counties embrace within their limits an area slightly in excess of 1,292 square miles, or 827,058 acres, divided as follows:—Stormont County, 261,760 acres: of which, as per last official census, the Town of Cornwall contained 922; Township of Cornwall, 64,678; Osnabruck, 69,560; Finch, 55,000; and Roxborough, 71,600. Dundas County, 269,404 acres: of which Morrisburg embraces 1,540; Iroquois, 1,200; Matilda, 63,240; Williamsburg, 61,260; Mountain, 58,752; and Winchester a like number of 58,752. Glengarry County, 295,894 acres: of which Charlottenburg contains 84,250; Lancaster, 58,340; Lochiel, 72,876; and Kenyon, 80,428. According to the same authority, the population of these counties in 1871 aggregated 58,188 souls, of whom 20,524 belonged to Glengarry; 18,887 to Stormont; and the balance of 18,777 to Dundas.

Though neither of these three counties contains a population approaching in numbers that of some of the counties farther west, yet they are all thickly and in some townships densely settled, and their inhabitants will probably outnumber those of any other counties of like territorial extent in the Province.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

By this term we of course refer to the first permanent settlement by the race who now possess the soil.

Centuries prior to the location of the Anglo-Saxon in this territory, it was inhabited by those brave but uncivilized and warlike aborigines whose origin is a mystery to scientists, and whose occupation of these forests continued up to the advent of the white pioneer.

According to the best information obtainable, the various tribes inhabiting what are now the Province of Ontario and the northern portion of Quebec were of a common ancestry with those residing to the south of the St. Lawrence and Lake Ontario, yet for years previous to the discovery of Canada there had existed a bitter feud between the two factions, which led to frequent and bloody forays of the one against the other. On the arrival at the site of Quebec of that illustrious discoverer Samuel de Champlain (whose name is perpetuated in the beautiful lake of the same appellation in north-eastern New York), he was induced to ally himself and his followers with the northern tribes, whom the French called the Iroquois (or Iroquois) du Nord, and their southern enemies the Iroquois du Sud.

It was probably in the prosecution of these wars that the first white men, in the persons of the French allies of the Iroquois du Nord, ever trod the soil of the counties of which we write, at a period of 150 years or more prior to the settlement of the ancestors of the present occupants. During the interval between these two events, however, others of far greater general importance than either had taken place in the New World. The French had obtained a firm hold upon the territory which now constitutes the most populous portion of our fair Dominion, but this grasp was ultimately relinquished; and the close of the Revolutionary War, not long after, found England with a vastly diminished territory in America, and a great number of loyal colonists on her hands, whom she was in honour bound to provide with farms as a recompence for those which they had lost by confiscation through their action in fighting for the Royal cause.

In this case then the British Government pursued the policy which it had established soon after the conquest of "New France," *viz.*, that of encouraging and assisting a system of military colonization or settlement by discharged and disbanded soldiers. It might be here remarked that many of the most flourishing settlements of Upper Canada were thus formed along the southern frontier of the Province, from Cornwall to Amherstburg, and it was in this manner that two of the counties of which we write, *viz.*, Stormont and Dundas, were originally settled; Glengarry having been colonized by Highland Scotch Catholics, of whom more anon.

The pioneers of the two counties first named came chiefly from the Valley of the Mohawk, in New York State, whither many of them had migrated from Germany before the outbreak of the Revolution. The greater number of the men had served the Crown under Sir John Johnston, who commanded what was known as the "Royal New York Regiment," and when the proclamation of peace in 1783 deprived them of their occupation as soldiers, and their homes as the enemies of the then established Government, there was no course open to them but to accept the offer of the British Government—for which they had so bravely fought and so uncomplainingly suffered—and hew out homes for themselves in the trackless wilds of Canada, where, though far removed from the luxuries and even comforts of life such as had graced their Mohawk Valley homes, they could still be under the protecting folds of the Union Jack, and continue to serve the British sovereign in the more peaceful but no less honourable capacity of industrious and honest citizens. Viewed through the light of the century which has now almost passed away since these events transpired, it may appear to many as truly astonishing that these people should voluntarily forfeit their estates, positions in society, the friendships of their patriot relatives and almost everything else that men usually hold dear and dear; but by such parties it should be remembered that the United Empire Loyalists (as the adherents of the Crown were called) were better versed in loyalty than in policy, and that they were much more conscientious than practical.

At the close of the Revolutionary War Sir John Johnston's regiment, about 800 strong, was stationed at Isle aux Noix, a fortified post at the northern extremity of Lake Champlain. They having determined upon exchanging the sword for the axe and the soldier's tent for the pioneer's cabin, surveyors were sent up the St. Lawrence to survey the townships along the river in the present Counties of Stormont and Dundas, preparatory to the location of the pioneers, who were meantime engaged in fortifying the post mentioned for the British Government. Probably the most trying event, and that attended by the greatest hardships and privations of any occurring within the whole period of which we write, was the weary and arduous march of the wives and families of these gallant soldiers from their homes in the "Mohawk Vale" (whence they had been practically exiled) to meet their lords and sires at Whitehall, being there met by the objects of their affection, and conveyed to Isle aux Noix in boats late in the fall of 1783. After spending the winter in barracks, they ascended at the present site of Cornwall, they found a settlement recently formed of Loyalists who had rendezvoused at the Isle of Jesus some time before making their way to their new home in the woods.

At Cornwall the Loyalists had their farms allotted to them on the lottery principle, *i.e.*, each one would draw from a hat or box a slip of paper on which was marked the number of a lot, and of the lot so drawn he became the owner. Each soldier received a grant of one hundred

acres fronting on the river, and two hundred acres at a point within the county in which he located, remote from the stream. There were other equally liberal conditions, by which the children of Loyalists who had borne arms were amply provided for. Thus the entire river front in the Townships of Cornwall, Osnabruck, Williamsburg, and Matilda was settled upon simultaneously by a class of people who brought to bear upon their lives in the Canadian forest that high degree of persevering industry by which they had been characterized in their New York homes, which ultimately resulted in the subjection of the "Genius of the Wilderness," and literally made the desert to blossom as the rose.

The County of Glengarry, as before intimated, was colonized by Highland Scotch of the Roman Catholic faith, the pioneer party of whom came from Inverness and the neighbouring shires in 1786, settling in their western forest homes in the summer of the same year. Of these the greater number settled in Lancaster and Charlottenburg; but members of this party occupied without intermission the lots along the Riviere aux Raisins up to a point about two miles west of St. Andrew's (which hamlet was founded and named by these same people), in Cornwall Township.

The knowledge of the birthplace of these pioneers will have conveyed the idea that they were inexperienced in the art required to subdue the forest and make it yield the means of subsistence to the settler who boldly undertook its conquest; but if not known before, the fact of this inexperience soon became apparent when their settlements were compared with those of their Loyalist fellow-citizens further west.

In 1788 a second contingent of Highlanders were settled in Glengarry; and this race and their descendants have ever formed a medium between the two extremes of religious faith and language existing on either side of them; for while their faith was identical with that of the French settlers whose territory joined theirs on the east, yet they spoke the same language as the Protestants who had located to the west of them; and by this happy distribution of the races and creeds by Government was secured profound and lasting harmony between them all, whereas the meeting of the two extremes would undoubtedly have been productive of feuds as bitter as the respective faiths of the contending races was sincere.

From the dates mentioned onward, this portion of the Province received additions to its population, both by immigration and natural increase, but no concerted influx of strangers took place thereafter; and as this properly brings us to the end of the period which may be properly classified as belonging to the time of the early settlement of the counties as a united whole, we will leave our remarks upon the progress and development of this territory to the several sketches of the individual municipalities of which the three counties are composed.

POLITICAL HISTORY.

There is probably no territory of equal extent in the Province which has produced a greater number of able and eminent politicians, or around which more interesting political memories cluster, than the Counties of Stormont, Dundas, and Glengarry. From this field the first Parliament of Upper Canada selected its Speaker, in 1792; here that political monster popularly known as the "Family Compact" is alleged to have been born; from the constituencies embraced within these counties the said "Compact" gathered a good share of its support; this district contributed at least five Speakers to the list subsequent to the one above mentioned; here was the birthplace and home of that great Coalition leader, the late Honourable John Sandfield Macdonald; of his brother, the present Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario; of one Chief Justice (McLean); of numerous Judges, as well as many others of acknowledged political ability and legislative talent.

It may not be out of place here to devote a paragraph by way of explanation of the various terms by which the different civil and political divisions of this territory are and have been known from time to time since the establishment of British Government in Canada. From the time of the passage of the "Quebec Act" by the Imperial Parliament in 1774, and up to the year 1788, Canada, Upper and Lower, which then consisted of but one province, was divided into two districts. These were judicial divisions, there being at that time no political divisions, as the governing power was, by the provisions of that Act, vested in the Governor and Executive Council nominally, though really it resided in the Governor himself, for the members of the said Council (to the number of from seventeen to twenty-three) were appointed by the Governor. The Upper or Western District of the two thus formed was called by the name of Lancaster, and was nearly identical with what subsequently became Upper Canada, and is now Ontario.

By proclamation of Lord Dorchester, dated 24th July, 1788, the District of Lancaster was divided into the four Districts of Lunenburg, Mecklenburg, Nassau, and Hesse; the first named of which extended from the eastern limits of the late District of Lancaster westerly to a line intersecting the mouth of the River Gananoque, now called the "Thames, above the rifts of the St. Lawrence, and extending northerly and southerly to the limits of our said Province." Within this district, of course, the present counties of which we write were included.

By proclamation of Lieutenant-Governor Simcoe in 1792, the Province was divided into nineteen counties (Stormont, Dundas, and Glengarry being among them) for representative purposes, and here we notice the first application of the name "county" in the territorial divisions of the Province. As distinguished from the *district* divisions, the county was a political or parliamentary-representative division, whereas the other was judicial, each district being the territory wherein

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE COUNTIES OF

and over which the jurisdiction of the Court established within its limits extended. These distinctions continued for many years, and the various changes which were from time to time made in the districts were entirely independent of the county divisions, except in rare cases where geographical peculiarities intervened to make both divisions identical, as in the case of Prince Edward.

Although the original county divisions were representative divisions, yet they did not in all cases comprise the identical territory entitled to be represented, for whereas the number of counties formed was nineteen, the number of representatives provided for was but sixteen. The principle of representation by population was admitted as nearly as an approximate estimate could form the ground of the division, some counties sending two representatives, some one, and in some cases a number being grouped together to elect a single representative to the first Parliament of Canada.

Enclosed within the limits of the counties of which we write at that time was all the territory lying between the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Rivers on the one hand, and the eastern boundary of Glengarry and western boundary of Dundas respectively, each extending north 24° west from the St. Lawrence to the Ottawa, on the other hand; thus including the major portion of the present County of Prescott, all of Russell, and about half of Carleton, as at present constituted.

The first Parliament (first session) created radical changes in the "districts" formed by Lord Dorchester, at the same time making provision for the erection of court-houses and jails within the same. The name of Lunenburg was changed to that of "Eastern District," and a jail and court-house ordered to be erected therein "at the town of New Johnstown, in the township of Edwardsburg."

During the second Parliament a portion of the present County of Carleton was set aside as a separate county, thus diminishing the territory of the County of Dundas, previous to which, however, by 34 Geo. III., cap. 10 (U. C.), it was decreed that, "for the ease and convenience of the people," a second court-house and jail should be built in the Eastern District, the Town of Cornwall being named as the location thereof.

By statute 38 Geo. III., cap. 5, entitled, "An Act for the better division of this Province," the limits of the three Counties of Stormont, Dundas, and Glengarry were laid down as follows: The County of Glengarry to contain "the Townships of Charlottenburg, Lancaster, and Kenyon, together with the tract of land claimed by the St. Regis Indians, and such islands as lie wholly or in greater part opposite thereto." The County of Stormont was provided with the Townships of Cornwall, Osnabruck, Finch, and Roxborough, with a provision as to islands similar to that enjoyed by Glengarry; while the same provision was extended to Dundas County, along with the decree that it should consist of the Townships of Williamsburg, Matilda, Mountain, and Winchester. It will be noticed that the Township of Lochiel is not mentioned in this Act, which leads us to the belief that the printer of the statute must have accidentally omitted it, or that its present territory was at that time embraced within the limits of one or more of the other townships of Glengarry.

Meanwhile the Counties of Prescott and Russell had been erected, and by the sixth section of the Act last mentioned, it was "further enacted that the Counties of Glengarry, Stormont, Dundas, Prescott, and Russell do constitute and form the Eastern District;" but by the provisions of 56 Geo. III., cap. 2, the Counties of Prescott and Russell were erected into a separate district, called the "Ottawa District," and thus the Eastern District was reduced, step by step, until its limits were identical with those of the three Counties of Stormont, Dundas, and Glengarry; and thus it remained, until, by the provisions of the Municipal Act, which came into force in 1850, the term "district" was discarded, and has now become obsolete, except in the newer parts of the country, where the municipal organization is not yet perfected.

A sketch of the political history of these counties, however brief, would be wanting in a material part if the personnel of the Parliamentary representatives should be omitted. We have found this exceedingly difficult to obtain, especially as regards the period beyond which the memory of the "oldest inhabitants" of the different counties extends, but we present such information as a vast amount of inquiry and research has enabled us to collect, which, if not correct in all points, will at least be found as nearly so as careful effort could make it.

The journal of the first Parliament of Upper Canada, which met at Niagara Sept. 17th, 1792, commences with the following paragraph, viz.:—"The House having proceeded to the election of a Speaker, 'John Macdonell, Esq., one of the members for the County of Glengarry, was unanimously elected to be Speaker.' Further than that the journal contains no list of members, but we find the name of Alex. Campbell among the records, and Mr. Croil, in his history before referred to, informs us that this gentleman was member for Dundas (which sent but one member), also that he resided in Montreal, and "that he was familiarly known at the time by the unenviable *soubriquet* 'of LYING CAMPBELL.' The member for Glengarry who was then elected Speaker was a talented young man, only about twenty-four years old, of the celebrated "Greenfield" clan of Macdonells. He represented the county at intervals for several years; was appointed Attorney-General; held a commission as Colonel in the Militia; and was killed while serving under General Brock at Queenston Heights.

No list of members appears in the journals of the second Parliament, so we have to resort largely to conjecture in order to determine the representatives from the Eastern District. However, in the Session of 1799 the name of "Robert J. D. Gray, member for the County of Stormont," appears in company with that of a brother member at the foot of a document informing the Speaker of the death of the member for Addington. In the record of divisions we also notice the names of "Capt." Fraser and "Col." Macdonell, the former of whom we learn was the representative of Dundas, and the latter was undoubtedly the ex-Speaker above referred to.

The third Parliament convened for its first session at York, May 28th, 1801, and as a full list of the members appears in the journal of that session, we notice the names of those sent from the Eastern District to have been—for Glengarry, Alexander Macdonell and Angus Macdonell; for Stormont and Russell, Robert J. D. Gray; and for Dundas, Jacob Weager. Cornelius Munro officiated as Returning Officer in this election for the Counties of Dundas and Glengarry; while James Anderson did the like for Stormont and Russell; and at the next general election, in 1805 (beyond which we have no record of this nature), each of these gentlemen officiated as before.

After the natural death of the third, the fourth Parliament was elected in 1805, but in the meantime the County of Prescott had been erected and annexed to Glengarry for representative purposes, the names of the members elected to represent those two counties on that occasion being Alexander Macdonell and W. B. Wilkinson; while Mr.

Gray was re-elected for Stormont and Russell, and John Crysler was chosen as the representative of Dundas. Glengarry was now for the second time honoured by the choice of a Speaker from among her representatives, the member on whom the dignity was on this occasion conferred being Mr. Alexander Macdonell, another of the Greenfield family, whose portrait, hanging in the lobby of the House of Commons, suggests his age to have been less than thirty at that period, at the same time denoting a mild disposition, firm resolution, and broad intellect.

The journals containing the proceedings of the first sessions of the fifth and sixth Parliaments respectively are missing from the Parliamentary Library, and though the writer perused at great length the minutes of other sessions of these Parliaments, he found no items by which he could ascertain the names of the eastern representatives; still, in Croil's "Dundas" we are informed that Col. John Crysler represented that county during those two Parliaments, as also during the seventh, in which his name is not included in the list in the journal.

Up to this time there appears to have been no very violent differences of political opinion to agitate the country, but the shadow of the "coming event" soon appeared in the overbearing attitude of those politicians who subsequently developed into the notorious "Family Compact," which, as we before remarked, received much of its strength from the Eastern District.

The next general election took place in 1817 to select members of the seventh Parliament, and in this year we find Glengarry (from which Prescott had meanwhile been detached) electing as her representatives Messrs. Alex. McMartin and John Cameron, while the members chosen by Stormont and Russell, and Dundas, were respectively Philip Van Kaughn and John Crysler.

During this Parliament Russell was detached from Stormont, and the latter was authorized to elect two instead of one member as formerly, and that one in conjunction with Russell; and thus the "Compact," which had now been regularly "born and brought forth," contrived to secure a couple of extra seats, as the members elected for Stormont on this occasion were devotees of said "Compact." The names of the various representatives from this district in this Parliament were: from Glengarry, Alex. Macdonell and Alex. McMartin; from Stormont, Philip Van Kaughn and Archibald McLean; and from Dundas, Peter Shaver.

The elections to the ninth Parliament, which first met in 1820, resulted in the return of Alex. Macdonell and Duncan Cameron for Glengarry, Messrs. McLean and Van Kaughn being re-elected for Stormont, and Col. John Crysler for Dundas. The return of Mr. Cameron of Glengarry was by the House declared void, on account of some alleged "crookedness" on the part of the Returning Officer, and a new election resulted, as we suppose, in the regular election of Mr. Cameron, as his name appears in the divisions of the next session.

There is no list extant of the members of the tenth Parliament, but it is certain that Dundas sent two representatives to the House on this occasion, and from Croil's "Dundas" we learn the names of those two were Peter Shaver and George Brouse.

In 1830 the eleventh Parliament was elected, and during this term Glengarry was represented by Messrs. Alex. McMartin and Alex. Fraser; Stormont by Messrs. McLean and Van Kaughn; and Dundas by Messrs. Peter Shaver and John Cook. Mr. Archibald McLean was chosen Speaker of this Parliament; and, after a further parliamentary career, as will be seen, he passed the latter part of his life as Chief Justice of Upper Canada, a position to which, if his devotion to the "Family Compact" created any claim, he was eminently entitled.

During this Parliament the Town of Cornwall, which at the time contained but a few hundred inhabitants, was set aside as a separate constituency, thus creating a little "pocket borough" whence the "Compact" could always be sure of a supporter. To the twelfth Parliament Hon. Arch. McLean was elected from Cornwall; Donald Macdonell and Alex. Chisholm from Glengarry; Wm. Bruce and Donald A. Macdonell from Stormont; and John Cook and Peter Shaver from Dundas. Of these, Messrs. Chisholm, Cook, Shaver, and Bruce voted with the Reformers in their attempts to secure a redress of the abuses practised for so many years by the "Family Compact."

The first session of this Parliament was held in 1835, when the celebrated Marshall Spring Bidwell was chosen Speaker; and though the Reformers largely

outnumbered their opponents, the latter, through the peculiarity of the Constitution, held the situation in their own hands, and declined to vote themselves out of office, which it had long since become apparent they held merely for the emoluments connected therewith. The political complexion of this Parliament being too thoroughly Reform to please the party in power, it was dissolved to suit their political exigencies, and to the thirteenth Parliament, which assembled in 1837, Donald Macdonell and Alex. Chisholm were elected from Glengarry; Geo. S. (afterwards Judge) Jarvis for Cornwall; Hon. Arch. McLean and D. A. Macdonell for Stormont, and John Cook and Peter Shaver for Dundas. The Eastern District was now for the fourth time honoured by the choice of one of her representatives, in the person of Hon. Arch. McLean, to fill the Speaker's chair, this being the second election of that gentleman to the position named.

This brings us down to the last Parliament previous to the union of the Provinces in 1841, after which date there is an interval of several Parliaments, the journals of which are not to be found in the Parliamentary Library; therefore we have been obliged to depend upon the memories of some of the more elderly politicians throughout the district for the names of the different representatives from this time forward. By the terms of the Union the representation of these three counties was reduced from two members to one each.

In Glengarry, the general election of 1841 witnessed a contest between John Sandfield Macdonald and Col. Macdonell, of whom the former was successful; while in Stormont, Donald A. Macdonell defeated Hon. Mr. McLean; the members elected for Cornwall and Dundas being respectively Solomon Y. Chesley and John Cook.

The election to the second Parliament of United Canada occurred in 1844, soon after the dissolution of the first Parliament by Lord Metcalfe. At this election John Sandfield Macdonald was again elected for Glengarry, this time over Dr. Grant, of Charlottenburg; Mr. McLean defeated Donald A. Macdonell in Stormont; George McDonnell was elected for Dundas; and Roland McDonald for Cornwall; but the latter gentleman resigned soon thereafter to accept the County Judgeship of Lincoln and at the same time create a vacancy for John Hillyard Cameron, who was elected in his stead, and received the portfolio of Solicitor-General in the Cabinet of the day.

The second Parliament was also dissolved before its time had expired, and new elections were held in June, 1848, at which J. Sandfield Macdonald was again successful in Glengarry, defeating Dr. Grant for the second time. In Cornwall the contest was particularly exciting, but Mr. Hillyard Cameron was this time defeated by Mr. Roderick Macdonald. The contest in Stormont was triangular, the opposing

candidates being Donald A. Macdonell, Dr. Archibald, and Mr. Alexander McLean, the two former of whom were Reformers and the latter a Conservative. Of these, Mr. Macdonell was successful. The number of candidates who were willing to sacrifice themselves and their fortunes on the political altar increased toward the west, and in Dundas, at that election, the struggle was quadrangular, the candidates being George McDonnell, Edward Brouse, Peter Shaver, and John P. Crysler, a son of Col. John Crysler, and the present Registrar of Dundas County. Mr. Crysler was successful in defeating his three opponents on this occasion.

It was during this Parliament that the spleen of the Montreal mob was vented upon Lord Elgin in the shape of repeated personal assaults, and upon the country generally by the burning of the Parliament buildings in Montreal, whereupon Parliament removed to Toronto, and the third Parliament of United Canada was terminated in that city August 30th, 1851.

The next general election, which occurred in 1852, resulted in a victory for the Reformers. J. Sandfield Macdonald was elected for Glengarry without opposition, this being the first "walk over" enjoyed by any candidate in that county, though the elective system had been in operation nearly sixty years. During the previous Parliament the Township of Cornwall had been detached from the County of Stormont, and annexed to Cornwall Town for representative purposes, and of this constituency Dr. Roderick Macdonald was at this time elected the representative. In Stormont, the same election, Mr. Wm. Mattice, Reformer, defeated B. Gordon French, the Conservative nominee, while in Dundas the late member, John P. Crysler, was defeated by Jesse W. Rose, the candidate of the Reformers. This Parliament assembled at Quebec for its first session August 16th, 1852, and elected John Sandfield Macdonald Speaker. At the session of 1854 a dead-lock occurred owing to the nearly equal division of the opposing political parties, and a dissolution took place June 21st of that year without having passed a single Bill.

The general election for representatives to the fifth Parliament came on in July, and Parliament assembled on the 5th of September following. The several members returned from the Eastern District at this election were: Hon. J. Sandfield Macdonald, for Glengarry, again by acclamation; Dr. Roderick Macdonald, for Cornwall; Wm. Mattice, for Stormont, he defeating the late Dr. Grant; and in Dundas, Mr. Crysler, Conservative, turned the tables on Mr. Rose, the late member, by defeating him at the polls.

During the continuance of this Parliament, the seat of Government was again transferred from Quebec to Toronto (meeting there Feb. 15th, 1856), and the inconvenience of the migratory system induced that body at its last session, in 1857, to ask Her Majesty to name a location for a permanent capital, and to vote a grant of \$900,000 towards the erection of public buildings whenever such selection should be made. During the latter part of the same year (1857) new elections were held, and Glengarry was again the scene of a political contest; this time between Donald A. Macdonald, a brother of Hon. John Sandfield, and the present Lieut.-Governor of Ontario, and Archibald Fraser. The former gentleman, who ran in the Reform interest, was successful. The political connection of Hon. Sandfield Macdonald with the County of Glengarry may be said to have terminated at this time, for thenceforth he represented Cornwall until the time of his death. His opponent at this election was Hon. Philip Van Kaughn, who had been suddenly resurrected from political obscurity only to be re-consigned to the same state by his defeat on this occasion.

In Stormont the candidates were respectively Wm. Mattice, Jr., and Alexander McLean, the former of whom was elected as the candidate of the Reformers, while in Dundas Mr. Crysler unsuccessfully contested the seat with Mr. J. W. Cook, Reformer.

It was during this Parliament that the Government of the day was defeated on a motion of want of confidence, couched in the expression "that it was a cause of deep regret that Her Majesty had been advised to select Ottawa as the capital of the country." The Brown-Drummond Ministry was then formed, but the two parties were so evenly divided that the necessary legislation for conducting the public business could not be carried on; the new Ministry was defeated on a motion of want of confidence, and resigned after holding office two days. The Cartier-Macdonald Ministry was then formed, which perpetrated the notorious "double-shuffle," and tided through the difficulties of their narrow majority till the expiration of the sixth Parliament.

At the general election following (in 1861) D. A. Macdonald was again elected for Glengarry, this time by acclamation, while Hon. Sandfield Macdonald successfully contested Cornwall with Mr. Andrew Elliott. Hon. Sandfield Macdonald also stood for election in Stormont the same year, but was defeated by Mr. Samuel Ault, of Aultsville, who was the candidate of the Reformers, which party appear to have taken umbrage at some recent acts of Hon. J. S. Macdonald. The same election witnessed another revulsion of political feeling in Dundas, where John S. Ross, Conservative, was elected over J. W. Cook, Reformer. This seventh Parliament assembled at Quebec early in 1862, and in May during that session the Government was defeated on its Militia Bill; whereupon the Macdonald-Sicotte (Reform) Ministry was formed, which was in turn defeated during the following session, and Parliament was at once dissolved.

In 1863 the elections to the eighth Parliament of United Canada (which was also the last one prior to Confederation) were held, and resulted in the return by acclamation of Hon. J. S. and D. A. Macdonald for Cornwall and Glengarry respectively, while in Stormont Mr. Ault was re-elected, this time as a supporter of the policy of Hon. Sandfield Macdonald, his opponent being Wm. Colquhoun, who ran in the Conservative interest; and John S. Ross was re-elected for Dundas, though we have not the name of his opponent on that occasion.

The "British North America Act" came into force July 1st, 1867, the old Parliament expiring. In the general election to the Commons which followed all the late members from these four constituencies were re-elected by acclamation except Mr. Ault, who now ran for Stormont as a full-fledged Conservative, having moulted his political feathers and received new plumage since the last election. He was opposed, unsuccessfully however, by Dr. Sinclair, then of Martintown but now of Bruce County.

Dominion politics were undisturbed by any special agitation during this first Dominion Parliament; the Conservatives occupied the Treasury Benches with much satisfaction to themselves, and the Parliament quietly expired in 1872. At the succeeding elections in the summer and fall of 1872, the Reformers made their now celebrated "big push" to drive the Ministry out of the Treasury, but failed, principally from lack of votes to elect their candidates. This election witnessed no change in the representation of Glengarry, but in Cornwall Dr. Darby Bergin was elected by acclamation, thus assuming the place so long filled by the Hon. John Sandfield Macdonald, by whose death, which occurred June 2nd

of the same year, Canada was bereft of one of the ablest statesmen whose name ever graced her political history. Mr. Cyril Archibald, Liberal, defeated Mr. Ault, Conservative, in Stormont, and the latter gentleman, after three successive elections for the county, was left to ruminant on the fickleness of Stormont electors, and to ponder on "what might have been" had not his political complexion been somewhat changed while basking in the sunshine of Ministerial favour.

Another revolution in the politics of Dundas was a leading feature of this election, in which the late member, Mr. John S. Ross, was defeated by Mr. Wm. Gibson, of Morrisburg, who ran in the Liberal interest.

On the explosion of the "Pacific Scandal," and Mr. Mackenzie's assumption of office in 1873, the House was dissolved to allow the people to pronounce judgment on the "indiscretion" of the Macdonald Administration, and, as is well known, the verdict of the people was adverse to the perpetrators of that political crime, and they were left in the shades of Opposition during that entire Parliament.

At the general election of 1874 Hon. D. A. Macdonald again took the field in Glengarry, where he succeeded in defeating Mr. A. G. Grant. In Cornwall the contest lay between Dr. Bergin, the late member, a supporter of Sir John A. Macdonald's policy, and Alex. F. Macdonald, a brother of the late Hon. John Sandfield. The latter of these gentlemen was elected, but was unseated on the petition of Dr. Bergin, and a new election occurring, the same gentleman contested the seat with the same result as before, after which Mr. Macdonald sat through that entire Parliament. The candidates in Stormont were Messrs. Cyril Archibald, the late member, Liberal; and J. R. Crysler, Conservative, of whom the former was successful. Dundas pronounced in favour of its last previous choice on this occasion, re-electing Mr. Wm. Gibson, Liberal, over Mr. Henry G. Merckley, Conservative. In 1875, while the third Parliament was yet young, Hon. D. A. Macdonald resigned his seat for Glengarry to accept the Lieut.-Governorship of Ontario, being succeeded in the Commons by Archibald McNab, who defeated Dr. McMillan at the polls, but being ousted on petition, was again elected this time over Mr. John MacLennan, the Conservative candidate and the present member for the county.

Nothing further occurred to ruffle the quietude which Dominion politics had assumed in these counties till the general election of 1878, which wrought such a revolution of political sentiment over all Canada, and left the Liberal leaders with a decidedly slim following in Parliament, while elevating the Conservatives to the Treasury benches, whence they had been driven in 1874 by an overwhelming majority. The election of 1878 then witnessed the success of a solidly Conservative or "Protectionist" contingent of candidates in these three counties, the contest in Glengarry having been between Messrs. McNab, the late member, and John MacLennan, of Lancaster, the latter proving successful, as before intimated. In Cornwall Dr. Bergin was unsuccessfully opposed by Donald B. MacLennan, Q.C., a gentleman of fine abilities and wide popularity, who has since petitioned against the return of Dr. Bergin. The candidates in Stormont were Cyril Archibald, the late member, Liberal, and Oscar Fulton, Conservative; and in choosing the latter gentleman the electors of Stormont dispensed with the services of a tried and talented representative, in whom are combined the high intelligence, sound judgment, and extensive learning which go to make the successful parliamentarian with the courteous affability of the thorough gentleman.

In Dundas, at the same election, Mr. John S. Ross, who had served several previous terms, was elected over Mr. Andrew J. Laflamme, of West Winchester, who ran in the Liberal interest.

Turning our attention to local or provincial politics, we find that on the confederation of the provinces, each was provided with the means of local self-government through the agency of a Provincial Legislature. The first general election for members of the Ontario Legislature took place in 1867. The candidates in Glengarry were respectively James Craig and Archibald McNab, the former being an adherent of the policy of Hon. Sandfield Macdonald, which, by the way, was now discomfited by the Liberal party generally; and the latter the candidate of the straight out Liberals. Mr. Grant succeeded in securing his election on this occasion. In Cornwall, Hon. Sandfield Macdonald was elected by acclamation, thus making him the dual representative of this constituency, he having, as before stated, been elected to the Commons at the same time. This, however, was before the law was passed prohibiting dual representation.

In Stormont the contest was between Messrs. William Colquhoun, Conservative, and A. J. Cockburn, Liberal, of whom the former gentleman was successful in gaining the seat; while for Dundas, S. S. Cook, Liberal, was elected over John Doran, Conservative.

At the election for members of the Legislature during the second Parliament, Mr. Craig was again elected for Glengarry, his opponent on this occasion being James P. MacLennan, Q.C., of Toronto, who ran in the Liberal interest. Hon. J. S. Macdonald was again elected by acclamation for Cornwall, but by his death in June, 1872, the seat became vacant, and John G. Snetsinger was elected to serve out the unexpired term.

Mr. Colquhoun defeated James Bethune, Q.C., of Toronto, in the contest for the representation of Stormont at this election by the narrow majority of five; but being ousted from the seat on petition, he was defeated by Mr. Bethune at a new election, held in 1872. In Dundas, Mr. S. S. Cook was re-elected in 1871, his opponent being Mr. Alex. McDonald, of Matilda.

When the Mowat Administration appealed to the country in 1875, Mr. A. J. Grant, of Charlottenburg, defeated Mr. Archibald McNab, of Lochiel, for the representation of Glengarry. Mr. Snetsinger, the late member for Cornwall, although a supporter of the Mowat Government, was opposed by Alexander F. McIntyre, a son of the sheriff of these counties, a young man of fine abilities and wide personal popularity, at the present time a member of the legal firm of Walker & McIntyre, of Ottawa, but then a resident of Cornwall. Mr. McIntyre represented the more advanced wing of the Liberal party, while Mr. Snetsinger ran as what is known in Cornwall politics as the "Sandfield" nominee, i.e., he was supported by the personal and political friends of the late Hon. J. Sandfield Macdonald. The result was the defeat of Mr. Snetsinger by a majority of five votes; but Mr. McIntyre's return being petitioned against, the election was declared void, and in the new election which followed between the same candidates, Mr. McIntyre was defeated by seven of a majority.

In Stormont, in 1875, Mr. Colquhoun suffered his second defeat at the hands of Mr. Bethune; while in Dundas, Mr. Andrew Broder, Conservative, defeated Mr. S. S. Cook, who had held the seat during two terms; but being unseated for irregularities in the election, Mr. Broder was again returned in September, 1875, the Reform candidate on this occasion being Mr. Daniel R. se.

The particulars of the next succeeding general election to the Legislature, which occurred June 5th, 1879, are still fresh in the minds of the public. But one of the late members was returned from these counties, that one being Mr. Broder, of Dundas, who defeated T. F. Chamberlain, M.D., of Morrisburg, by a majority of 81. Mr. Bethune having retired from political life, for the present at least, the Liberals of Stormont selected as their candidate Mr. C. C. Farran, who was opposed and defeated by Mr. Joseph Kerr, by a majority of ten votes, but a petition having been filed against the election of the latter gentleman, it remains to be seen who the actual representative of this constituency in the fourth Parliament will be.

There was no contest in Cornwall, owing, as each party avers, to the fear of defeat entertained by the opposite party, and the result was the election by acclamation of Mr. Wm. Mack, a liberal Reformer, but a gentleman who will not be bound by the chains of political factions.

The candidates who contested the seat for Glengarry were respectively James Rayside, of Martintown, Liberal, and Donald McMaster, of Montreal, Conservative, the latter gentleman being elected.

Having thus briefly traversed the political history of these counties from the first inception of representative government in Canada down to the present day, we will close this sketch with a few remarks pertinent to the occasion. From among the representatives elected from these counties many have risen to high political distinction; from among them have the Speakers of five different Parliaments been chosen, as before stated; several have been among the members of different Cabinets that have from time to time risen and fallen stranded on the shores of political defeat; at least one of them has been the Prime Minister of United Canada, and later of Ontario; another of the ex-members from these counties to-day occupies the exalted position of Lieutenant-Governor of the fairest Province in the Dominion; and taken all in all, the representatives past and present of these counties form a class of men the equal of whom, intellectually, no territory of like extent in the Province (outside the cities) has ever sent to Parliament, and of whose integrity and ability their constituents may well feel proud.

MILITARY HISTORY.

We may properly designate the settlement of the Loyalists here as the first and most momentous event in the military history of the counties; for although they came not marching in platoons, and carrying the sword, firebrand, and other implements of British warfare—though they had "hung the sword in the hall, the spear on the wall," and were seeking only the conquest of the forest—yet the very fact of their settlement here resulted from causes which were themselves the direct effects of the late Revolutionary War, in which they had so gallantly but unsuccessfully supported the Royal cause.

The history of the early settlement of this territory may therefore, we repeat, be called a part of its military history, as it was accomplished by a race of men of an eminently military character, who had contested, under the Red Cross of St. George, the right to empire on many a hard fought field. These remarks apply more particularly to the pioneers of Stormont and Dundas, though there were among the earliest settlers of Glengarry a considerable number of Scotch Loyalists who had not only been rendered conspicuous by their services to the Crown during the Revolution, but were destined to become prominent in the future battles of the lion against the eagle, as we shall see anon.

The period intervening between the original location of the military inhabitants of these counties and the outbreak of the Anglo-American war in 1812 was not characterized by any incidents calculated to rekindle the martial spirit which was now reposing in a dormant state among them; but the declaration of war by Congress in the year mentioned appeared to infuse the "U. E.'s" and their sons with the same spirit of devotion to the Crown and hatred for the Americans which had led to their settlement in the forests of Canada. This feeling resulted in an immediate flight to arms of not only a large proportion of the younger class of men, but also of many old veterans whose love of arms was undiminished by thirty years of pioneer life, and whose anti-American prejudices were unabated by a like period of profound peace and friendly commercial intercourse.

The first important engagement of this war in which we have any record of the participation of Eastern District men was the battle of Queenston Heights, 13th October, 1812, in which Col. John Macdonell, M.P. for Glengarry, was killed, in company with General Brock, to whose staff he appears to have been attached.

The next affair of importance with which the Militia of these counties were identified was the unsuccessful attack on Ogdensburg by a force of Regulars and Militia, including the company commanded by Captain Morgan of Osnabruck; and in January, 1813, the 1st Glengarry Infantry were engaged in the second attack on Ogdensburg, which resulted in the capture of that city.

Nothing further of special importance occurred in this locality till November, 1813, when the American General, Wilkinson, proceeded with his army from Glenidier Island, near Kingston, down the St. Lawrence, intending to form a junction with General Hampton near Montreal, and reduce that city to their possession. As is well known, however, they were unsuccessful in this campaign, owing to the defeat of the former at Crysler's Farm, and of the latter about the same time at Chataquay.

Referring again to Gen. Wilkinson, we find that as the advance boats of his flotilla approached Point Iroquois on the afternoon of Sunday, Nov. 8th, they were fired upon by a picket of Dundas Militia who were concealed on the Point. The firing aroused a body of about 200 of their comrades who had been concealed in the hollow in rear of the Point, and this body, hurrying to the spot under command of Captain Monroe, discharged another volley at the Americans, who were taken at a double disadvantage, from having to contend with the current, which is very swift at that point, and with an enemy of whose numbers they were ignorant. In consequence of this unexpected reception, the advance guard of the Americans headed for the opposite shore, and came to a halt in the little bay at that point, while the main body of the flotilla, still nearly a mile above, observing what had befallen the advance guard, landed on the Canadian shore, where the troops disembarked, and immediately proceeded in quest of the foe, who, on observing the approach of the enemy, retreated pell-mell to the woods, where they lay concealed till the Americans had passed along down the river and encamped about a mile below the present Village of Iroquois.

Here Wilkinson remained inactive in camp until the Tuesday noon following, when he re-embarked and proceeded down the river to Cook's Bay, near the townline between Williamsburg and Osnabruck, whence the shore was lined with his boats as far down as Charlesville (now Aultsville). He established his headquarters in Cook's Hotel, and sent General Brown ahead to capture the military stores at Cornwall. Follow

were disposed of by a few rounds from a cannon accompanied by infantry fire; and being undisciplined and poorly armed, they were led by their commander, Major Dennis, into the interior, out of harm's way, while General Brown proceeded to Cornwall, to find that the Government stores had been removed to the interior beyond his reach.

In the meantime Gen. Wilkinson remained in Williamsburg until Col. Morrison, in command of some British Regulars and Canadian Militia, came in view, having followed the Americans down from Kingston, gathering strength as he proceeded; whereupon Wilkinson, not seeking a battle, prepared to re-embark for Montreal on the morning of the 11th, but the forces under Col. Morrison having moved down to within a short distance of them the evening of the 10th, and three British gun-boats having taken up an advantageous position in the river at the same time, Morrison determined to bring on a battle with the enemy.

Meantime Morrison had established his headquarters in Col. Crysler's house, and decided upon his plan of action. A brief description of the battle ground will assist the reader's comprehension of what followed. The bank of the river is traversed by the main highway, which at this point runs quite close to the stream, though further east it leaves the immediate bank some distance, owing to a curve in the river. Just east of Col. Crysler's house, a road forty feet in width runs at right angles to the river, and on either side of this road was built a substantial wall of large cedar logs. To the east of this road was "Crysler's Farm" proper, the clearing on which extended back from the river about half a mile, where it ended in a swamp which was impassable for troops. The whole field to the east forms a plateau elevated about twenty-five feet above the level of the river.

Early in the morning of the 11th November the British gun-boats opened fire on the Americans, and convinced them of the impracticability of re-embarking in safety, so they made preparations for a battle. In regard to the manner in which and the precise parties by whom the battle was formally opened, the conflicting descriptions thereof by different eye-witnesses prevent our determining; but having consulted several of the participants, in addition to Mr. John P. Crysler, who was then a boy eleven years of age, and who, from his position in the cellar of his father's house on that occasion, had ample facilities for learning what took place, we will give the version which, after comparing notes, appears to us the most reasonable.

It appears, in spite of statements of participants to the contrary, that the British line of battle was formed along the "Nine-mile Road," before described as running out into the township at a right angle from the river, and that they had the protection afforded by the heavy log fence before described. Their right wing rested on the river bank, down along which it extended for some distance, while their left is by some described as having been protected by the woods, but the accuracy of this assertion is doubtful in view of subsequent events.

The Americans were drawn up in line on Cook's Farm, about a mile to the east of the British line. According to the version of Mr. John W. Loucks, who participated in the battle, a picket of five Canadians were sporting their horses in a field at some distance from either line, when they were suddenly approached by a company of Americans, before whom they retired with more haste than ceremony. This body of Americans followed them until checked by the heavy fire of the British main body, who now espied a column of American cavalry bearing swiftly down upon their left flank, they having approached quite near the British line under shelter of a ravine which runs from the river to the "Nine-mile Road" at an acute angle. From a comparison of three "authentic" statements, we conclude that the American cavalry entered the "Nine-mile Road," and dashed down toward the river, until met by a destructive fire from the British infantry and one or two of the gun-boats stationed opposite this road in the river, when they were forced to retire, after having made what all concede to have been a most gallant charge. Being reinforced by a corps of infantry, the cavalry rallied, and together they made another formidable charge, and maintained a most desperate conflict for a considerable period, but were finally driven back into the shelter of the ravine before mentioned. Co-operating with this column was another under General Covington, who attacked the British right, where Colonel Morrison commanded the 89th Regiment in person. Each side was now fully engaged, and dealing out destruction to the enemy to the utmost of their ability. At this critical juncture, a charge by some Canadian Militia resulted in the capture of a considerable number of Americans; the American General, Covington, fell mortally wounded while directing the attack; his command was thrown into some confusion by the loss of their commander; and to cap the climax of their discomfiture, the fire from the British gun-boats became very destructive, and they retired out of range of either the rifles or cannon of the enemy.

With the repulse of General Covington's corps the battle may be said to have terminated, for the British were too "cautious" to follow up their temporary victory, and, contenting themselves with the capture of a number of prisoners and cavalry horses, they allowed the defeated Americans to retreat without further molestation.

The action lasted only about four hours, having commenced, as some allege, about nine in the morning and terminated about one in the afternoon, while others, who claim to have taken an active part, declare the beginning to have been about noon and the conclusion about four in the afternoon. In fact, the British commander did not know whether the battle was over till about dusk the same evening, when a party of scouts, sent to inquire whether the enemy considered himself defeated, discovered that Wilkinson had re-embarked his army and proceeded down the river. He was joined at Barnhart's Island by Gen. Brown's brigade, before referred to; and receiving intelligence of the defeat of Gen. Hampton at Chataquay, he proceeded to Fort Covington, N. Y., where he went into winter quarters; and thus the invasion of eastern Canada ended disastrously and ingloriously to the Americans.

The forces engaged on the British side in this battle included the 89th Regiment of the Line; detachments of the Canadian Fencibles and Voltigeur Corps, the latter under command of Lieut.-Col. Pierson; at least a portion of the 49th Regiment; a troop of Provincial Dragoons; and various detachments of the Sedentary Militia from Dundas and Stormont, under the command of nobody in particular, so far as we could learn. Regarding the numbers engaged on either side, the British force did not exceed 1,300 effective men (including a body of about 30 Indians), while the Americans admitted their numbers to have been "between 1,600 and 1,800;" and the defeat of this army by an inferior force is a substantial commentary, not on the greater bravery of the British, but on the superiority of regular soldiers, ably commanded, over undisciplined and untried troops indifferently led; especially when the former are acting on the defensive within their own territory.

The American loss in this engagement is admitted by General Wilkinson to have been 3 officers and 90 men killed, and 16 officers and 221

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE COUNTIES OF

men wounded; while the British loss was 3 officers and 21 men killed, and 8 officers and 137 men wounded.

Previous to this engagement a few unimportant skirmishes had occurred along the river front of these counties, in which British convoys ascending the St. Lawrence with military stores were attacked by small detachments of Americans. In each of these the militia of these counties took a creditable part, under the command of numerous "captains"—Ault, Merckley, Wood, McMillan, Shaver, Monroe, Clark, Macdonell, and others—in sufficient number to remind one of Artemus Ward's company during the American Civil War, in which there were thirty-one captains and one private; but it is understood the proportionate number of privates was somewhat greater in the Militia than in this famous corps of A. Ward's.

After the battle of Crysler's Farm and the retreat of the Americans from Canadian territory, the military prospects justified the dismissal to their homes of the Militia, and a general order to that effect was issued in November of the same year, in which their alacrity in flying to the service of their country, and their subsequent gallantry and zeal, were highly eulogized by the commander of the forces.

Once again in their history the people of these counties metaphorically "beat their swords into ploughshares and their spears into pruning hooks," or, in other words, they discarded the implements of war for those of agriculture, and from that time till the outbreak of the Mackenzie Rebellion in 1837, the country enjoyed a profound repose from the distressing incidents of military strife.

On the inception of that political fracas, however, the people of these counties again substantially demonstrated their devotion to the Government, an oppressive oligarchy though it was, and several corps were formed in this district to march against the insurgents. The opportunity soon presented itself, a considerable force of insurgents having seized the famous "windmill" a short distance below Prescott, whence the Militia from all the surrounding country, as well as several regiments of Regulars, were called to dislodge them. Each of the three counties contributed a contingent of troops to the Government force on this occasion, the Dundas battalion, under command of Col. John Crysler, numbering about 300 men. The Stormont battalion was under the command of Col. Van Kaughnet, and the Osnabruck contingent thereof was commanded by Capt. John R. Wood, who had at the first boom of the Rebellion joined a company which was formed to protect the fort at Coteau du Lac, but was transferred from that command for the purpose of raising a company in Osnabruck. There were also present at the windmill a force of Glengarry men commanded by a Capt. Macdonald, and it is well known to all Canadians how this force, which, combined with Militia and Regulars from other parts of the Province, aggregated almost 1,000 men, succeeded after several days' fighting (during which they suffered numerous repulses) in reducing the stronghold of the rebels by the aid of heavy artillery, and capturing the remnants of a force which originally numbered about 200 men.

The Papineau Rebellion, which broke out in Lower Canada the same year, called into active service the 1st Glengarry Militia, several members of which were captured at Beauharnois by the rebels on board the steamer *Henry Brougham*, and among those so captured was the present Sheriff McIntyre of these counties, who was at the time serving in the capacity of surgeon on the staff of the regiment. These prisoners were kept confined in the house of the parish priest at Beauharnois until the post was itself captured by a brigade of Government troops, consisting of four Glengarry regiments and two companies of the 74th Regiment of the Line, under the command of Colonel Carmichael. The skirmish on this occasion was quite severe, and several men were killed on either side.

Beyond the engagements named, there were no encounters during the Rebellion in which the troops from these counties participated, except that the force mentioned as having captured Beauharnois continued to advance into the heart of the Lower Province till the last vestige of the insurrection was obliterated, after which they returned to their homes, and were dismissed from service with the congratulations and compliments incident to such occasions.

Thenceforward to the time of the Fenian raid in 1866, there was no occasion to utilize the services of the Sedentary Militia, which still maintained an existence in each of these three counties; but when those marauders invaded our shores in the year named, the patriotism of these eastern men was again substantially attested by the alacrity with which they volunteered for the defence of their firesides; but the excitement and danger proving only temporary, they soon subsided into the quiet routine of everyday life, and nothing has since occurred to disturb the tranquillity of the nation.

But as a safeguard, to be utilized in cases of emergency, our present efficient militia system was inaugurated, and under its provisions there exists a battalion of active Infantry and two regiments of Sedentary Militia within the united counties, who are at any and all times ready and willing to shield their native land, with their lives if need be, from any danger that may threaten, or any foe that may assail its peace or integrity. The battalion referred to is the 59th Stormont and Glengarry Infantry, with headquarters at Cornwall.

The staff of this regiment is composed as follows, viz.:—Lieut.-Colonel, Darby Bergin, M.D., M.P.; Majors, Duncan B. MacLennan and James H. Bredin; Adjutant, J. F. Smart (Capt.); Paymaster, Cyril Archibald (Capt.); Quartermaster, C. H. Wood; Surgeon, Dr. Alguire.

This battalion is composed of seven independent companies, located and officered thus:—

Co'y. HEADQUARTERS.	CAPTAINS.	1ST LIEUTENANTS.	2ND LIEUTENANTS.
1. Cornwall.	M. O'Callaghan.	Geo. Milden.	Eneas Macdonald.
2. Cornwall.	R. Smyth.	T. B. Blyth.	J. W. Banfield.
3. Cornwall.	J. B. Davy.	A. F. Light.	H. Turner.
4. Lancaster.	A. B. MacLennan.	— Macdougall.	R. T. Nicholson.
5. Farran's Pt.	A. Baker.	Jno. Denneny.	
6. Lunenburg.	J. F. Smart.	R. L. Tinkness.	A. T. Shaver.
7. Athol.	D. McDiarmid, M.D.	— McCuaig.	— Stewart.

There is no military organization within the County of Dundas except the Reserve Militia, before referred to, of which corps Alex. G. Macdonell, of Morrisburg, is Lieut.-Colonel in command.

MUNICIPAL HISTORY.

The history of municipal institutions in Canada, or rather in that part thereof which was formerly known as Upper Canada, by no means partakes of an ancient character. By the "municipal history" of the Eastern District we do not refer to the various Acts passed at intervals during the comparatively early political history of the country, nor to the numerous petty local offices created thereby; neither do we include under this head the period during which Canada was ruled by an oligarchy, and her internal affairs were administered by judges and magis-

trates many of whom had been instrumental in the framing of the laws which it became their duty to administer. This eminently unsatisfactory state of affairs receded before an advancing age of political enlightenment; but it was not until 1842 that municipal government was established within each and every district as such.

The first Parliament of united Canada, at its first session in 1841, passed "An Act to provide for the better internal government of that part of this Province which formerly constituted the Province of Upper Canada, by the establishment of local or municipal authorities therein;" and by the authority of this Act (which recognized the Eastern District as consisting of the three Counties of Stormont, Dundas, and Glengarry) the first District Council convened at Cornwall on the 8th of February, 1842. The title of the representatives constituting this body was "District Councillor," and the manner of their election was substantially the same as that in which the municipal officers are at the present day elected. The executive officer of the Council then, as now, was the Warden, but instead of being chosen from among and by his fellow Councillors, as is now the rule, he was commissioned to the office by the Government, and held his position independently of the Council.

The gentleman thus honoured by the Government on this occasion was the Hon. Alexander Fraser, who continued to discharge the duties of that honourable office till the operation of the "Municipal Act," which came into force in 1850, made the Wardens elective as at present.

The following is the list of gentlemen under whose supervision municipal government was initiated in the Eastern District (they having been the Councillors elected for the year 1842), together with the names of the municipalities which they respectively represented, viz.:—Charlottenburg, John Cameron and Kenneth McLaughlin; Cornwall Township, Donald O. Macdonell and Adam Johnston; Finch, Adam Cockburn; Kenyon, Donald Cattanach and Wm. McRae; Lancaster, John McLenan and Duncan McIntyre; Lochiel, Alex Chisholm and John Stewart; Matilda, John Flagg; Mountain, James Conway; Osnabruck, John Archibald and John W. Baker; Roxborough, Duncan McCallum. No record appears of who the representatives from Williamsburg and Winchester may have been.

As before intimated, Col. Fraser continued in the office of Warden until 1850, and as it is not our purpose to recite the names of the different Councillors who sat at the Board during that interval, we will proceed to show who were elected as the Reeves and Deputy Reeves of their respective municipalities in the year last named, and who in consequence constituted the first County Council for what, by the operation of the Municipal Act, became the "United Counties of Stormont, Dundas, and Glengarry." Following is the list:—

MUNICIPALITY.	REEVES.	DEPUTY REEVES.
Charlottenburg.	Robert Blackwood.	D. E. McIntyre.
Cornwall Town.	William Mattice.	
Cornwall Township.	James N. Dixon.	John McDonald.
Finch.	Adam Cockburn.	
Kenyon.	Donald A. McDonald.	James McDonell.
Lancaster.	Neil B. McDonell.	
Lochiel.	Alex. Macdonell.	John Stuart.
Matilda.	Jacob Brouse.	W. W. Casselman.
Mountain.	Edward Brouse.	
Osnabruck.	John J. Rambough.	
Roxborough.	James Sproul.	
Williamsburg.	Walter Bell.	
Winchester.	William Munro.	

The election of a Warden formed the most interesting event of the session, the gentleman elected to that office of honour and dignity being Dr. D. E. McIntyre, Deputy Reeve of Charlottenburg.

At the first session of 1851 Dr. McIntyre was re-elected to the Warden's chair, but resigned soon after to accept the shrievalty of the United Counties, which was proffered him by the Baldwin-Lafontaine Government, and William Mattice, Reeve of Cornwall Town, was elected to serve out the unexpired term. It is worthy of remark that besides being the first Warden elected in these counties, Dr. McIntyre was the only one who was ever re-elected to that position, and in choosing a new Warden each year, these counties have pursued a course very different from that pursued in any other county whose council records have come under inspection.

From that time forward the following named gentlemen have served in the capacity of Warden during the years named:—

1852.—Samuel Ault, Reeve of Osnabruck.
1853.—Jacob Brouse, Reeve of Matilda.
1854.—Alexander Macdonell, Reeve of Lochiel.
1855.—William Colquhoun, Reeve of Osnabruck.
1856.—Donald A. Macdonald, Deputy Reeve of Lochiel.
1857.—Alex. McDougall, Reeve of Cornwall Town.
1858.—William Elliot, Reeve of Iroquois.
1859.—James Macdonell, Reeve of Kenyon.
1860.—Geo. McDonell, Reeve of Roxborough.
1861.—Alex. G. Macdonell, Reeve of Morrisburg.
1862.—James Craig, Reeve of Charlottenburg.
1863.—Alex. McIntosh, Deputy Reeve of Roxborough.
1864.—Phillip Carman, Reeve of Iroquois.
1865.—James Fraser, Reeve of Kenyon.
1866.—A. James Cockburn, Reeve of Finch.
1867.—Asaph B. Sherman, Reeve of Williamsburg.
1868.—Archibald McNab, Reeve of Lochiel.
1869.—Angus Bethune, Reeve of Cornwall Town.
1870.—David Rae, Reeve of Winchester.
1871.—Peter Kennedy, Deputy Reeve of Kenyon.
1872.—Jno. G. Snetsinger, Reeve of Cornwall Township.
1873.—M. F. Beach, Deputy Reeve of Winchester.
1874.—A. E. McRae, Reeve of Lancaster.
1875.—John Brown, Reeve of Roxborough.
1876.—Adam Harkness, Reeve of Matilda.
1877.—James Clark, Reeve of Kenyon.
1878.—William Mack, Reeve of Cornwall Town.
1879.—Dr. Chamberlain, Reeve of Morrisburg.

The list of the County Clerks since the erection of the counties, with the dates of their respective incumbencies, is as follows, viz.:—James Pringle, 1850-1851 inclusive; Peter J. Macdonell, 1852-1857; J. F. Pringle, 1858-1866; George S. Jarvis, 1867-1868; William Bethune, 1869-1870; John Bergin, 1871-1874; H. S. Macdonald, 1875-1876; and in 1877 Mr. Charles Poole, the present efficient incumbent, received the appointment.

During all these years the duties of County Treasurer have been discharged by Dr. Roderick Macdonald, who still fills the office with credit to himself and satisfaction to the public; but the volume of business requiring a Deputy Treasurer, that position is efficiently filled by his son, Mr. Eneas Macdonald.

Following is a complete list of the members of the County Council for the current year, with the municipality represented by each:—

MUNICIPALITY.	REEVES.	DEPUTY REEVES.
Charlottenburg.	G. H. McGillivray.	John McCallum.
Cornwall Town.	John McIntyre.	John Snetsinger.
Cornwall Township.	C. H. Wood.	Oscar Ault.
Finch.	F. D. McNaughton.	D. G. McMillan.
Kenyon.	James Clark.	Angus A. McDonald.
Iroquois.	James Stephenson.	
Lancaster.	D. C. McRae.	Alexander Chisholm.
Lochiel.	D. A. McDonald.	Alexander McNab.
Matilda.	Robert Toye.	William Locke.
Mountain.	George Mulloy.	Lot Richardson.
Morrisburg.	T. F. Chamberlain.	
Osnabruck.	J. R. Ault.	J. H. Bredin.
Roxborough.	Hugh McDiarmid.	George Hodges.
Williamsburg.	James Dickey.	B. H. Hayunga.
Winchester.	John McKercher.	M. F. Beach.

The status of the counties' finances can be only approximately determined from the Auditors' Report of 1878, inasmuch as they neglect to give a statement of the assets and liabilities of the corporation; still, on carefully perusing said report, we notice no items which would lead to the belief that there are any liabilities of a substantial or permanent character—any other, in fact, than current notes and the like given to meet temporary emergencies. The total receipts by the County Treasurer for 1878 appear to have been \$29,343.95, of which \$19,005.29 was collected from the various municipalities throughout the counties as their "County Rates;" \$3,512.66 was received from the Treasurer of Ontario to defray the expenses of criminal justice in these counties, and the balance was collected in miscellaneous ways. The expenditures included grants to Stormont Public Schools of \$555.28; Dundas do., \$1,082.49; and Glengarry do., \$772.32; and grants to Stormont High Schools of \$1,680.00; Dundas, do., \$1,985.38; and Glengarry do., \$928.62; and the expense of the Jury system, \$2,877.00.

There is nothing calling for special comment regarding the finances, in addition to the items quoted, except to remark that the apparent freedom from debt of these counties is a matter of sincere congratulation, especially in view of the fact that many of their sister counties are struggling under the incubus of immense debenture debts, and it is gratifying to find a group of three large counties enjoying a state of perfect financial independence.

In regard to the mental calibre of the members who have composed this Council from year to year little need be said, as the names of many of them figure among the Parliamentary records of the Province and Dominion in a manner that obviates the necessity of any panegyric from us. It is sufficient to say that popular opinion in the locality where they are best known, the tone and phraseology of their resolutions, by-laws, &c., and the general satisfactory status of the business of the counties, attest their high intelligence and sound judgment.

There remains nothing of interest in connection with this body to serve as the text of further comment; but having cursorily but accurately traced its career from its first inception as a legislative body down to the present time, we will only express the hope that its future may be characterized by the same degree of intelligence, prudence, and harmony, as have prevailed in its past history.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

These united counties are not blessed with any educational institution of a specially high grade, as the first university, college, seminary, or academy has yet to be erected within their limits. Still, that education is fostered and encouraged is most substantially attested by the large bills which the people annually pay for the dispensation of that blessing, as well as by the large number and high order of school-houses which meet the eye of the traveller through the counties.

Without referring specially to the Public Schools of the counties, we will give a brief sketch of the operations of the High and Model Schools established at intervals throughout the corporation, and would add that the brevity of the sketch is compulsory rather than otherwise, from the fact that the Inspectors have either neglected to make their reports to the County Council of late, or, if received, that body has neglected to have them published in the minutes of their proceedings.

There are five High Schools in the counties, Stormont having but one, in Cornwall; Dundas two, at Morrisburg and Iroquois respectively; and Glengarry one at each of the villages of Alexandria and Williamsburg. In addition to the High Schools of Cornwall and Morrisburg, each has a Model School, which, with another at Martintown in Glengarry, makes three institutions of that character within the group of counties.

The High School of Cornwall is an exceptionally fine edifice of red brick, with stone facings, erected on Fourth Street in 1877, at a cost of \$8,000. The Principal of this school, James Smith, M.A., is a gentleman of large and successful experience in teaching the higher branches of the English language, and under his care the Cornwall High School has acquired a reputation second to none in the Province. The Model School of Cornwall is presided over by Mr. George Milden, and in addition to these are two Primary or Ward Schools, where the "young idea" is prepared for the development which awaits it in the institutions of higher grade.

The High School of Morrisburg is under the supervision of Principal Irwin Stewart, who has two assistants. The Model and Public Schools of this village are both conducted under one roof, under the control of W. G. Colles, Principal, who receives the aid of four assistants in this branch of the service.

The present High School of Iroquois was erected in 1845 by John A. Carman on a site donated by Mathew and James Coons, and was by the former gentleman deeded to trustees for school purposes, by whom it was in turn deeded to the counties, who thus acquired this valuable property to use for the benefit of the continuously rising generation through the generosity of three gentlemen, whose sacrifice

STORMONT, DUNDAS, AND GLENGARRY.

v.

SCHOOL.	COUNTY GRANT.	GOV'T GRANT.
Cornwall.....	\$1,680 00.....	\$691 75
Morrisburg.....	1,049 00.....	612 13
Iroquois.....	923 50.....	536 08
Williamstown.....	449 50.....	486 33
Alexandria.....	420 00.....	431 25

thus aggregating \$5,599.54 paid for High School education in the three counties during the year, an amount which, considering the advantages to be derived from this system, must certainly appear very small to those by whom these advantages are realized and appreciated.

These counties are divided into four districts, over each of which an inspector presides, as follows:—Cornwall, R. B. Carman, Inspector; Stormont, Alex. McNaughton, Newington P. O., Inspector; Dundas, Arthur Brown, Morrisburg, Inspector; and Glengarry, D. McDiarmid, M. D., Athol P. O., Inspector. Apart from any “reports” on this subject, the intelligence of the people, and especially of the rising generation, fully attests the fact that in this territory the advantages of our cherished Public School system are being liberally utilized.

CORNWALL TOWN AND TOWNSHIP.

The history of the original settlement of these two municipalities being to a great extent identical, they are thus grouped for the purpose of convenient description and a condensed recital of fact. The territory included within the corporate limits of the present Town of Cornwall was originally a part of the township of the same name, and as such it was settled upon by the pioneers in the same manner as the other portions of the river front, except that at a very early period of its history this was selected as the site of a future town, and such selection led to a somewhat greater concentration of settlers in this particular locality, which ere many years gave it the appearance of a hamlet, from which it developed into a village and then into a full fledged town, though the form of municipal government exercised therein has always been that of a town.

The Township of Cornwall is the most easterly of the two townships of Stormont County whose shores are laved by the waters of the St. Lawrence. Its western boundary is formed by the Township of Osnabruck; Roxborough borders it on the north; and the Township of Charlottenburg, in Glengarry County, forms its eastern limit.

As mentioned elsewhere, this township received its pioneers the same year the other river townships of these counties were colonized, viz., 1784. The first squad of immigrants, who landed where the Town of Cornwall now stands, were U. E. Loyalists who had served the British Crown under General Cornwallis in the War of the Revolution, then recently ended, and, if our information is accurate, it was from this fact that the name of “Cornwall” was bestowed upon the settlement thus formed. The person under whose supervision the pioneers located here was Sir John Johnston, elsewhere referred to, who commanded the Royal New York Regiment during the Revolution; but the families who made the first onslaught upon the forest in this locality were from the southern part of New York State and New Jersey, and had not been identified with Sir John before coming here, whereas the great number of Loyalists who followed into their new location were from the Valley of the Mohawk, and had fought in Sir John Johnston’s command during the war, as before stated.

The names of some of the families who first located here were the Gallingers and Algires, several families of each; the father of the late Chief Justice McLean; the father of Hon. Philip Van Kaughnet; Col. Anderson and family; Jonas Wood, Alex. Bruce, Capt. John McDonald, the Robertson family, and others whose names we did not obtain. These families had been collected on the Isle of Jesus, near Montreal, where some of them had lived as long as two years previous to their removal to Cornwall, supported by the British Government, they having even at that comparatively early period lost their property in the States in consequence of their adherence to the British cause. The families of many of these men followed, and in some cases preceded them, to the place mentioned, where they found an asylum from the manifold annoyances of the American Patriots. One party in particular, in which was included all the members of Jonas Wood’s family who were unable to bear arms, ascended the Mohawk River in boats to Port Standish (now called Rome), whence they “portaged” over the height of land to Oneida Lake, across which they held their way to the river forming its outlet. Down this stream they proceeded with great difficulty owing to impediments therein, and after arriving at Oswego they procured batteaux, in which they made the descent of the St. Lawrence to the Isle of Jesus, where they joined or waited for their husbands and fathers.

This little colony, then, arrived upon the site of Cornwall in the early summer of 1784, and proceeded to draw their allowances of land from the Government in the manner described in our general history of the early settlement. They were soon followed by the Loyalists from the Mohawk Vale, who were distributed all along the river front from Charlottenburg to Edwardsburg. Among those who located toward the western limit of Cornwall Township were Messrs. Shearer, Groves, Snetsinger, and others, whose posterity still possess the land which was reclaimed from its primeval state by their dauntless ancestors.

In 1786, as elsewhere stated, a large number of Highland Scotch emigrants arrived, and settled principally in Glengarry, though a considerable number of them, extending further west, located in Cornwall Township along the banks of the Riviere aux Raisins, and formed the settlement of St. Andrews, about seven miles North of Cornwall. Prominent among these was John Roy Macdonald, whose family consisted at the time of his wife, two sons, and a daughter; and as not only these sons, but others who were born subsequently, were destined to achieve considerable popularity in the counties, a brief *resume* of the family history will not be out of place. The eldest son, Aeneas, took holy orders in the Roman Catholic Church, and was for many years the occupant of a professor’s chair in the Montreal Catholic College, besides having been for a long period employed in the capacity of priest, travelling for miles to attend to the spiritual wants of his people, in the days when not only churches but also settlers’ houses were, in some parts of the counties, few and far between. This reverend gentleman lived to the patriarchal age of 80 years, having during his life been the friend of everybody, regardless of race or creed. The second of these sons, the Very Reverend John Macdonald, spent his life in the service of the Church, and was at one time elevated to the Vicar-Generalship of the Diocese of Kingston. He closed his career of piety at Lancaster, Glengarry County (of which parish he had long been priest), in March, 1879, at the exceptionally old age of 97 years. Within a fortnight of the date of his death his brother Donald died at the same place, aged 98 years. Two daughters of this family died at the respective ages of 82 and 73; another brother, Duncan, aged 67; and there are now living of this family, in which longevity is a remarkable characteristic, two

brothers and one sister, aged respectively 87, 80, and 77 years, the younger of these being Dr. Roderick Macdonald, Counties Treasurer, who is referred to in our Political History.

With the religious zeal characteristic of Roman Catholics, the settlers in and around St. Andrews early took steps toward the erection of a place of worship, which resulted in the building of what is claimed to have been the first church in the three counties, the date of building the same having been 1789; it being claimed by many well informed persons that this was the pioneer church of Upper Canada as well as of the Eastern District. This edifice, which still stands as a monument of comparatively ancient architecture, has fallen into disuse through having been succeeded by a magnificent stone structure in 1860, the cost of which is stated to have been \$75,000. The first priest to hold service in this neighbourhood was Bishop Macdonell, a prelate under whose spiritual supervision the Highland Scotch emigrated to this district.

The topographical characteristics of the Township of Cornwall may be described as a mixture of every character of soil and surface usually found in Canada, with the single exception of high or rugged hills. The land extending for some distance back from the river front is quite level, but the nature of the soil varies from hard clay in some localities to a mass of rocks and boulders slightly intermixed with earth in others, and anon it relaxes into a sandy plain; while at a distance more remote from the river, fertile fields, rock covered commons, and gloomy swamp succeed each other with faultless regularity.

The only villages deserving of the name in this township are MOULINETTE and MILLE ROCHES, there being two villages of the latter name, the distinguishing prefix of “Old” and “New” being applied to them. The former is situated about five miles above Cornwall, on the river bank, and between the stream and the Cornwall Canal. It received its name from the French *voyageurs* and raftsmen who used to navigate the St. Lawrence—which is here both swift and rocky, especially the channel between the mainland and Sheik’s Island lying opposite—the name of “Mille Roches” signifying “thousand rocks.”

On the building of the Grand Trunk Railway the spirit of business deserted the hamlet described, and hovered around the vicinity of the railway depot, across the canal and some distance west of the old hamlet. Here a village of some pretensions sprung up, which to-day contains several stores, hotel, and first-class mail, telegraphic, railway, and navigation facilities, the latter supplied by the Cornwall Canal, before referred to.

MOULINETTE is a village of about two hundred inhabitants and a singularly neat and inviting appearance, about seven miles west of Cornwall, also on the river and canal bank. It contains about half a dozen stores of a good order, the usual number of mechanics’ shops found in a place of like size, neat and attractive Methodist and Episcopalian Churches, and is especially noted for the beauty of its private residences.

Referring after this lengthy digression to the TOWN OF CORNWALL, we would describe its location as being on the bank of the St. Lawrence River, 67 miles west of Montreal, 266 miles east of Toronto, and 105 miles east of Kingston at the foot of Lake Ontario. The history of the first settlement of the site of this town is given above, and there remains little to say of its career from that date until its incorporation in 1834, except that it was the principal, and in fact the only place of any importance within the Province east of Prescott.

Our Political History will have shown that it was made the seat of justice for the eastern part of the Eastern District, by the terms of a statute passed by the second Parliament of Upper Canada toward the immediate close of the last century. Tracing the history of judicial institutions in the district, down from a period as remote as the memories of the present jurists of the counties can compass, we find that as early as 1842 the law was administered in the Eastern District by Judge David Jones, of Brockville, the statute at that time allowing Judges to practise law within one jurisdiction and administer it within another, and accordingly Judge Jones continued his practice in Brockville, which was then the “Capital” of the Johnstown District. During the same period George S. Jarvis, a practising barrister of Cornwall, officiated as Judge in the Johnstown District, but in 1850 a law came into force making it incumbent upon Judges to reside in the district of their jurisdiction and abstain from the practice of the law, whereupon Judge Jarvis was transferred to the judicial district of the United Counties of Stormont, Dundas, and Glengarry, and retained his seat on the Bench of these counties until his death in 1878, at the advanced age of 81 years. In 1866 Jacob F. Pringle, Esq., of Cornwall, was appointed to the Junior Judgeship of the counties, an office created in view of the rapidly increasing business of a judicial nature within this jurisdiction; and in June, 1878, he was promoted to the office of Judge, rendered vacant by the death of Judge Jarvis, a position which he still retains.

The first Sheriff of this district was Neil McLean, father of the late Chief Justice McLean, his appointment taking effect when the district was first erected. He was succeeded after a short incumbency by Donald McDonell, who soon made room for Alexander McMartin, ex-M.P. for Glengarry County; this gentleman being in turn followed by Donald Aeneas Macdonald, who vacated the office in 1850, during which year the present Sheriff, D. E. McIntyre, Esq., was appointed to fill the vacancy.

It is a fact worthy of remark, that of the five different gentlemen who have from time to time filled this position of honour, emolument, and dignity, not one has died during his incumbency of the office, but with the single exception of the present able incumbent, each vacated this office for another of presumably higher honour and greater emolument.

Regarding the municipal history of Cornwall, it appears to have had

none separate from that of the township till 1834, in which year it was incorporated as a town, and its municipal government entrusted to a “Board of Police.” We would here digress to remark that the destruction of the early records of Cornwall Township municipal affairs, coupled with the fact that the recollections of the older inhabitants are at variance with one another in regard to points bearing thereon, has rendered it impossible to trace the municipal history of this corporation. The minutes of the first meeting of the Cornwall Board of Police are dated April 21st, 1834, and read as below:

“The members returned as having been returned to form the Board

“of Police for the Town of Cornwall, viz., John Chesley and Peter

“Chesley for the Second or West Ward, and Philip Van Kaughnet

“and Martin Carman for the First or East Ward, having met—

“Moved by John Chesley, seconded by Martin Carman, that Archibald

“McLean be chosen as the fifth member of this Board, which was carried

“unanimously.”

There was apparently no further business transacted at this meeting,

but on April 26th—*vide* minutes—they met again, when “it was moved

“by Philip Van Kaughnet, seconded by John Chesley, that Archibald

“McLean, Esq., be President of this Board. Carried unanimously.”

At the meeting held May 1st, “Mr. John Peckman was appointed Clerk and Collector; Horace Spencer was appointed Surveyor of Streets and High Constable of the Town.”

A fair proportion of the citizens were appointed “Bailiffs of the Town,” among whom were the following:—Alexander McDonald (pensioner), Aaron Walsh, Peter Carpenter, William Walker, James Clemmons, Lewis Carpenter, Andrew Duesler, and William Hessel. James Pringle, Esq., was appointed Treasurer of the Board, and Harmonious Cryderman the elder received the appointment of Poundkeeper “for the present,” after which the Board adjourned.

At the meeting of May 6th, the Board adopted a long list of resolutions embracing a code of local laws, which they ordered to be published in the *Observer* newspaper. Among these was an ordinance fixing the rate of license for all houses selling victuals or liquors not distilled at £2 10s.; and the penalty provided for selling liquor without license was £1 10s. Another of these sumptuary laws regulated the price of bread, as follows:—They fixed the price of four pounds of that staple at 9d., with corresponding rates for other quantities; and ordained that a fine of 1s. 3d. should be imposed for each ounce of “shortage” or light weight in bread sold at these prices, and added a further penalty of 2s. 6d. for each offence of selling a loaf without having its weight stamped thereon; which regulation was supplemented by another, imposing a penalty of 1s. for adulterating wheaten bread with any other kind of meal.

The fees and emoluments provided for the several officials were as under:—Clerk, per annum, £12 10s.; Treasurer, 2½ per cent. on all moneys passing through his hands; Collector, 4 per cent. on all money paid over to the Treasurer; Street Surveyor, £10 per annum; High Constable, 25 per cent. of all fines collected for infractions of the law prosecuted on his complaint; and the same fees were allowed to Bailiffs for the services pertaining to their office. The first change in the personnel of the officials was the succession of D. H. B. Manley to the Clerkship before the expiration of the first year.

The second Board of Police was elected in 1835, and was composed of Messrs. Martin Carman and Thomas Marshall, from the East, and Messrs. Geo. McDonell and John Lane from the West Ward; Mr. (afterwards Judge) Geo. R. Jarvis was elected by these gentlemen as the fifth member and President of the Board. Mr. Jarvis filled the same position in 1836, being followed during the three succeeding years by Robert Cline, whom he in turn succeeded in 1840. Thence, until the abolition of the system of government by the Police Board, the respective Presidents were: John S. Macdonald in 1841; Wm. Mattice in 1842; George McDonell during 1843-4-5; and Alex. McLean in 1846.

During the latter year Cornwall was regularly incorporated as a town by Statute 9 Vict., cap. 75, this being the first application to this territory of the municipal form of government which has since been brought to such perfection, and become so deep seated in the affections of the people. The town was divided into three wards, named respectively East, Centre, and West, and from these subdivisions the first Municipal Council of Cornwall was elected in January, 1847. The personnel of this body of legislators was as follows:—Messrs. Alex. McLean and Thos. Kennedy for the East Ward; Wm. Mattice, Geo. McDonell, and Samuel Hart, for the Centre Ward; and Donald Macdonell and Austin E. Cadwell for the West Ward. As then existing, the law authorized the election of the Mayor by the Council, and George McDonell was the gentleman selected by his brother councillors to fill the chair and wear the honour of having been Cornwall’s first Mayor. This dignified position was filled the following year by Dr. Charles Rattray, who was succeeded in 1849 by William Mattice.

In 1850 the general Municipal Institutions Act came into operation, by the provisions of which Mayors were elected by the popular vote of the people, instead of by the Council as formerly. Cornwall also became entitled to a representative in the Counties Council, which was established by the operation of the same Act; but appearances would imply that no barrier then existed to the Mayoralty and Reeveship being combined in one individual, for on this occasion Mr. Wm. Mattice was elected to the former office by the people and to the latter by the Council, as the Statute providing for the election of Reeves by the popular vote did not come into force till 1867.

In 1851 these two offices were again filled by Mr. Mattice; and as this gentleman was for many years, both previous and subsequent to this date, most intimately connected with public affairs in this portion of Canada, a short sketch of his career may not be out of place. For the purposes of the present sketch it is sufficient to say that as early as 1834 he carried on an extensive mercantile business in Cornwall, and enjoyed a social and political standing fully equal to his commercial status. As shown above, he was elected to the Presidency of the Police Town of Cornwall in 1842, and for many years thereafter exerted a leading influence in all matters of local and municipal concern. In politics he was an advanced Reformer and a firm opponent of the tactics of the Family Compact, as well as of their political successors, the Conservative party. A vacancy occurring in the representation of Cornwall during the third Parliament of united Canada, through the elevation to the Bench of the then member, Mr. Mattice was selected by his party to contest the seat in the Reform interest, but was defeated by Hon. John Hillyard Cameron, of Toronto.

In 1852 Mr. Mattice was elected to the Assembly from Stormont, and on the dissolution of that Parliament in 1854, was re-elected for the same constituency, his opponents on these occasions having been respectively B. Gordon French and the late Dr. Grant. He was elected to the Mayoralty of Cornwall for the last time in 1857, since which date he has lived in retirement from public affairs, and for many years past has also been enjoying a well-earned repose from private business, after having amassed a competency by a long career of successful trade. Mr. Mattice has had the pleasure of seeing one of his sons occupy the seat in Parliament which he vacated, as well as of noting the third consecutive election of another of his sons to the Executive chair of the town, which he himself so long filled; and it is no exaggeration to say that in passing down the decline of life, he has carried with him into the ninth decade of his existence the undiminished respect of his fellows, by whom no other man in this locality was ever more highly, universally, or deservedly esteemed.

Referring again to the municipal representatives of Cornwall, we find that in 1852 and 1853 Andrew Elliott filled the combined offices of Mayor and Reeve, continuing in the Mayoralty during 1854, in which year Alexander McDougall occupied the Reeveship, being re-elected to that position each successive year up to and during 1857. The Mayor’s chair was filled during 1855 and 1856 by Jacob F. (now Judge) Pringle, who gave place the following year to William Mattice.

Dr. Rattray and Daniel Macdonell were the incumbents of those two offices in the order named during 1858, the former gentleman retaining his place the year following, when D. E. McIntyre was elected Reeve, a position to which he was re-elected in 1860 and 1861. During the two

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years last named, S. Y. Chesley was the occupant of the Mayor's chair, being followed in 1862 by Dr. Allen, who enjoyed a three years' incumbency; Dr. Dickinson was elected Reeve the first of these years, and J. B. MacLennan the two latter. Thenceforward, these offices were respectively filled by G. C. Wood and J. B. MacLennan in 1865; Dr. W. C. Allen and Angus Bethune during the five years following, during the latter two of which, the town having become entitled to a second representative in the County Council, Wm. Mack was elected Deputy Reeve.

The Mayor, Reeve, and Deputy Reeve respectively, in 1871, were: Angus Bethune, Wm. Mack, and C. J. Mattice; in 1872, Dr. Allen, C. J. Mattice, and Angus Bethune, all of whom were re-elected the succeeding year; in 1874, Angus Bethune, C. J. Mattice, and Robert Craig; in 1875, Andrew Hodge, C. J. Mattice, and Wm. Mack; 1876, Messrs. Hodge, Mack, and Mattice; 1877, Messrs. Mattice, Mack, and A. P. Ross; 1878, Messrs. Mattice, Mack, and John McIntyre.

For the current year of 1879 the following named gentlemen comprise the Municipal Council of Cornwall, viz.:—C. J. Mattice, Mayor; John McIntyre, Reeve; John Snetsinger, Deputy Reeve; Messrs. James M. Tobin, Isaac Skeith, and John Bergin, Councillors for the East Ward; James T. Kirkpatrick, Wm. Colquhoun, and Joseph Premo, Councillors for the Centre Ward; John C. Hunter, Robert Smyth, James C. Johnstone, Councillors for the West Ward. The principal town officials are: Geo. S. Jarvis, Clerk; R. W. Macfarlane, Treasurer.

There are few more pleasant locations in Canada than that possessed by Cornwall. Its summer climate is delightful, and its latitude places it out of reach of the thaws and sudden changes of winter which work such havoc to the human system in localities more southerly located. It occupies a high level one mile square (exclusive of a recent acquisition of territory on the east front), which lies at an altitude of about forty feet above the level of the St. Lawrence. It is easily accessible from all points, by means of the Grand Trunk Railway and River St. Lawrence. This last named great highway has become a most popular resort for tourists, many of whom annually sojourn at Cornwall, attracted thither by the salubrity of its climate and the quaint quietness of the town. The Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company's fine steamers call here daily on their trips each way between Montreal and Hamilton, and further travelling facilities on the river are supplied by a double line of steamers—the *Bohemian* and *St. Francis* making each semi-weekly trips between this port and Montreal.

There are immense public works here, in the form of the Cornwall Canal, to which access is gained from the river through three massive locks at the east end of the town. This is one of the most important of the St. Lawrence system of canals, which in 1849 was constructed to facilitate the navigation of this great water highway, by avoiding the numerous rapids along its course between Montreal and Prescott. The Cornwall Canal is about twelve miles in length, the western outlet being at Dickinson's Landing. It is provided with seven locks, of sufficient dimensions to admit the passage of vessels carrying 22,000 bushels of grain. Three of these locks are within a few hundred yards of the mouth of the canal, three others are located within four miles of Cornwall, and the seventh is situated about a mile east of Dickinson's Landing. In accordance with the general system of canal enlargement now in progress in Canada, there are several new locks of an immense size now in process of construction at Cornwall, through which, when completed, the course of the canal will be diverted, and afford facilities for the passage of the largest vessels on the great inland seas. Several years will be required to complete this work of improvement, but when effected, it must redound immensely to the benefit of the country at large and of Cornwall in particular.

The general progress of Cornwall has at no period of her history been very rapid, and in fact it appeared to remain at a complete standstill for many years prior to the inception of the cotton and woollen factories which it now possesses, of which more anon. In "Smith's Canada," a work published about 1852, we find the following passage, which, though no doubt literally true, is not calculated to inspire a very grand idea of the then commercial importance of this town. It says: "Cornwall, 'the county town of the three counties, is a neat, quiet, pleasant, old-fashioned looking place, situated on the bank of the St. Lawrence, . . . and there are several good houses scattered through the town. Cornwall is not a place of any great business, and is in fact 'most noted as being the birthplace of that alliance (real or imagined) called the 'Family Compact,' and is usually considered the Old 'Sarum of Canada.' . . . Cornwall remains rather stationary. 'In 1845 its population was stated at about 1,600, the actual number 'of inhabitants being but 1,506 (per census). Two newspapers, the *Constitutional* and the *Freeholder*, are published weekly."

The "old-fashioned" appearance referred to is retained by the town to a great extent, though it is gradually becoming less noticeable in some portions by the prevalence of more modern architecture; but the erection of handsomely designed business blocks upon the principal business street only makes more vivid the contrast to the general average, which is formed by the still rather numerous old-time stone stores, with heavy iron shutters protecting the windows, and the general disregard of convenience and appearance which characterized the period of their erection. There are, however, a few business blocks of superior appearance, all of recent construction.

The County Buildings are pleasantly located on Water Street, overlooking the river. Their appearance is rather antiquated, owing in part to their age and in part to the peculiarly sombre hue of the stone of which they are constructed, added to their somewhat ancient design. Further than these and the Town Hall, a large, plain-looking brick edifice erected on Pitt Street in 1866, there is nothing calling for special remark in the architecture of Cornwall except the schools, which are referred to in our sketch of the educational institutions of the counties.

Cornwall is noted beyond the limits of the Dominion as one of the chief centres of Canada for the production of textile fabrics. There are here located the Canada Cotton Company's immense cotton mill, a very extensive woollen mill conducted by a joint stock company, the woollen mill of the Hodge estate, and another cotton factory in process of construction, owned by the Stormont Cotton Company. This last named factory promises to attain great dimensions and facilities for the manufacture of this indispensable class of goods.

Hodge mill (a view of which appears on another page) is but a branch of the business of this firm, whose principal trade is in the merchant and custom milling line. The grinding department of their mills was built in 1850 by Andrew Elliott, and though it was not the first mill in town, it was built simultaneously with the Hitchcock mill, these being the two first in Cornwall. It contains seven run of stones, and has a storage capacity of several thousand bushels. In the woollen mill are three sets of cards, two spinners, and the number of pickers, fullers, &c., usually found in establishments of like size. The "Express" flouring mills, owned and operated by William Mack, M.P.P., are

also a considerable factor in the industrial interests of the town, and a view of them may be seen on another page of this volume.

All these mills are run by water-power obtained from the canal, through "by-washes" or flumes. The power thus supplied, added to the latent force unemployed, would be sufficient to drive a continuous row of factories for long distances along the canal; and the expense being thus reduced to a minimum through the facility of drawing from the canal an inexhaustible motive power, should attract the attention of capitalists, and at no distant day place Cornwall in the front rank of manufacturing towns of Canada.

The history of the press of Cornwall is fraught with incidents of the financial failure of many enterprising journals which have from time to time appeared in this town, as well as of the success of others who have here wielded that great engine of civilization and instruction—the editor's quill. We are indebted for much of our information on this subject to Mr. R. W. Macfarlane, the courteous and talented proprietor of the *Reporter*.

The pioneer journal of the counties was the *Cornwall Observer*, established about 1833, its editor for many years being Christopher Fulton, recently deceased. The *Observer* was continued for about twelve years, and was not specially partisan in politics, though its support was given to the old Tory party. Second in date of establishment was the *Freeholder*, first issued in 1846 by Hon. J. Sandfield Macdonald. This journal, up to the time of that gentleman's death, continued to be his political organ. It has survived the varying fortunes which thirty-three years of continuous publication invariably bring to country journals, and under the able management of its founder, and, since his death, of his son, Mr. H. Sandfield Macdonald, we find the *Freeholder* at the present time enjoying a wide and profitable influence.

The third paper here established was the *Constitutional*, and though the date of its first issue has escaped the memories of the older inhabitants, we have facts which lead to the belief that it was not later than 1850. The originator of this paper was Watson Little, now proprietor of the *Original Advertiser*. The *Constitutional* was published in the interest of the Conservative party, but in 1863 it expired, and Mr. Little transferred his talents to the press of *Original*. Soon after its demise, however, it was resuscitated under a new name, that of the *Advertiser*, under the nominal proprietorship of John McDonell, but after a further struggle of three years, it succumbed finally and permanently.

About 1860 the *Economist*, a Reform paper, was started by Wm. S. Johnston, who had previously published the *Iroquois Chief* a short time, but finding that journal unprofitable, he removed to Cornwall. The *Economist's* success was not commensurate with its merits, however, and after a short struggle the run of ill luck proved too strong for it, and its talented editor removed to Port Hope, where he purchased the *Guide* and continued its publication for several years, when he accepted a responsible position on the *Globe*. This position he retained with more credit than profit up to the time of his death, about ten years since, when Hon. George Brown bestowed a pension upon his family in consideration of the eminent services of their husband and father.

In 1867 the *Gazette* was first issued in Cornwall by George Burden, now one of the editors of the *Ottawa Free Press*. This journal was what the Cornwall people understand as "anti-Sandfield" in its politics, i.e., it opposed the policy of Hon. J. S. Macdonald, who became arrayed about that time against the vast majority of the Reform party. Although the questions of "Reform" and "Conservatism" for many years ceased to be recognized in Cornwall politics (the issues meantime being "Sandfield" and "anti-Sandfield"), still the *Gazette* was decidedly Reform in its leanings, in addition to the characteristic above mentioned.

The latest and one of the best acquisitions to the press of Cornwall was the *Reporter*, organized August 1st, 1876, by the present editor and proprietor, Mr. R. W. Macfarlane. The *Reporter* was established, and has ever since been conducted, on the pronounced Conservative principle; and by utterly ignoring the factions into which the people of Cornwall were then divided, it has succeeded in organizing the Conservative party in that constituency from the demoralized condition into which the long prevalence of personal rancour had transformed it into a united and substantial political compact.

Many evidences exist that the inaction and conservatism which for almost a century prevailed among the people of Cornwall has given place to a spirit of genuine ability and enterprise. They are becoming fully alive to the advisability of securing the establishment of manufactures in their midst, as is fully attested by their having granted liberal bonuses to each of the cotton manufacturing companies operating there, as well as to the Cornwall Woollen Company. Another fact worthy of note, as tending to demonstrate the recent progress of the town, is that whereas the population, as per official census of 1871, was only 2,025, it has since reached within a trifle of 5,000. There is no apparent reason why this prosperity should not continue indefinitely, for in few towns of Canada are the advantages of railway and water communication, manufacturing facilities, and proximity to market, so liberally combined.

TOWNSHIP OF OSNABRUCK.

Osnabruck is the most westerly of the river front townships of Stormont County; is larger than any other in the county; is the most fertile, and incomparably the best and most wealthy township within the limits of the corporation named. Its boundaries are formed by Cornwall Township on the east, Finch on the north, Williamsburg on the west, and the St. Lawrence River on the south.

Prior to the location here of the U. E. Loyalists, the "untutored savage" held complete sway over the woods and swamps of Osnabruck, where, up to the time of the influx of emigration, no civilized being had as yet formed a residence. The Loyalists took up their abode here in 1784, in manner and method such as is more fully described in our sketch of the Early Settlement of the Counties. The greater number of them were of German origin and many of German birth, as will more fully appear from a perusal of their names. Such of them as were old enough had borne arms on the side of the British in the War of the Revolution, and for so doing had their property in the "Mohawk Vale" confiscated by the victorious Americans, and were themselves obliged to take their leave of a nation which they had exhausted every effort to keep in bondage. Without criticising the motives and acts which resulted in their emigration to these shores, we will attempt a recital of such facts connected with their early settlement and residence here as the dearth of memoranda allowed us to collect, which will prove of interest to those who now think of the pioneers only as their departed ancestors.

Along the river front all the lots were located, and the same may be said of the entire southern half of the township. Among those who subsequently became more prominent in the community, and who came in at the first inception of the colony, were the Rosses, Aults, Statas, Shavers, Reddicks, Bakers, Woods, Poapsts, Wearts, Markells, Merckleys, Becksteds, and many others; but as there were numerous

representatives of each family named, and it is impossible to trace their individual connection with the history of the township, we refrain from an attempt to record their several Christian names, but state the surnames as sufficient for the general purposes of this sketch. In the vicinity of Lunenburg, the original settlement was formed by Roger Wood—Lot 8, Con. 3—Samuel Hough, Henry Bush, John Bradshaw, Fred Poapst, and several of the Shavers—which latter name figures in the early history of all the river townships to such an extent as to warrant the belief that this entire branch of the human race had settled at the date mentioned in the Eastern District. Another German family who located in this vicinity were the Ruperts—Peter, Pather, John, Conrad, and Adam, the names of the first two being a fair example of a distinction without a difference. Although the greater part if not the whole of the township was granted out as "U. E. rights," yet the fact of the settler on each lot in the front of the township having drawn as part of his right two lots toward the rear, would lead to the belief that the more remote portions were not settled up as early as the part near the river.

When the Loyalists arrived they were encountered by a full measure of the hardships and inconveniences incident to a life in the wilderness, upon which, previous to their arrival, even the shadow of the "coming event" had not yet fallen; when there was an utter absence of any of the comforts of a home, excepting only such as they brought with them, for tens of miles on either side; when, by contrast with the smiling homesteads which they had left behind them in the Valley of the Mohawk, the prospect which presented itself to their eyes and minds must have been one of well nigh insuperable gloom. The Loyalists, however, displayed the same degree of pluck and perseverance in this new capacity as had characterized their military record while fighting the battles of the Crown; and so far from being appalled by the aspect of affairs which greeted them, they set energetically and cheerfully to work to better their condition, and with such good success that the forest soon discarded its air of oppressive solitude for that of a busy and happy community of pioneers.

The path which the Loyalists had chosen was by no means an easy one to tread, however, for to add to the natural drawbacks of the situation, they lacked to a painful degree the *cash* which is able to purchase all comforts, having been reduced to a state of abject poverty by their political banishment from across the border. The British Government, whom they had succoured in its need, did not desert them in their extremity, but supplied them with such provisions as they required until they were enabled to wring a sustenance from the soil. The Government stores were kept at Cornwall, and served out quarterly to the settlers, who experienced in some cases the greatest difficulty in transporting them to their homes, as in those early days highways had only an ideal existence; and it being impossible to drive oxen through the forest except at favoured seasons of the year, the pioneers were obliged in many cases to substitute themselves for beasts of burden, and bring in supplies upon their backs. To supply the place of grist mills, the Government furnished portable handmills in numbers sufficient to meet the demands of the settlers, but these were not regarded with much favour, and soon fell into disuse, as the pioneers preferred going to the Cedars, in Soulanges Co., Quebec, on the east, and to Kingston on the west, to have their grain ground; but this condition of things hastened the construction of permanent mills within easier distances, the first of which was erected on the river bank in Matilda, toward the immediate close of the last century.

For many years there were no considerable acquisitions to the population of Osnabruck. With the passage of each succeeding year the pioneers gathered more and more of the comforts of domestic life around them, and the new century dawned upon a happy and prosperous colony along the north bank of the St. Lawrence generally, and in Osnabruck in particular.

The first advance of commerce into their midst was heralded by the opening of a store on the River Road, just east of the Dundas County boundary, in 1787. The proprietor of this store was Richard Loucks, who figured conspicuously among the U. E.'s during the period of which we write; and among the other "first families" of the township, besides those before mentioned, were the Hoopes or Hoopoles, as they were called by some, the Morgans, Kintners, Waldroffs, and Jaccocks.

According to the testimony of one of the oldest residents of the township, the first marriage which took place in Osnabruck was between John Hoope and Eleanor Kintner, the ceremony being performed under the boughs of an old oak, standing close to the river's edge on Lot 11, now owned by Mr. Cyril Archibald; but the date when this interesting event took place, as well as the name of the officiating clergyman, was not within the recollection of our informant.

Not to dwell too minutely upon the incidents of the succeeding decades in this township, it will suffice to say, that with the advance of years the settlement advanced in all things tending to its material thrift and social advantage. There was little need of law courts, so few were the differences arising between the people, but such need as existed was supplied by the administration of martial law until the machinery of government was sufficiently perfected to admit of the establishment of Common Law Courts. Municipal government was conducted by means of Wardens and other officers elected at the annual "town meetings," no records of which are extant, except in disconnected links in a few townships of these counties. Since the advent of the present form of municipal government in 1850, the executive officers of the township have been the Reeves, of whom the following is a list:—1850, John J. Rambough; 1851, Wm. H. Baker and Samuel Ault. *Deputy Reeves*—1852, S. Ault and W. H. Baker; 1853, Wm. Colquhoun and Henry Bredin; 1854-5, Wm. Colquhoun and Samuel Ault; 1856, Wm. Warner and Henry Hodgkin; 1857, Samuel Ault and Henry Bredin; 1858-9-60, Wm. S. Wood and J. J. Rambough; 1861, J. J. Rambough and Daniel Wyatt; 1862, J. J. Adams and Robt. Morgan; 1863, Geo. Hodgins and Simon Baker; 1864, Wm. Johnston and Geo. Ferris; 1865, Geo. Ferris and Ira Moak; 1866, Geo. Ferris and Cyril Archibald; 1867 was the first year in which these officers were elected by the people direct, and in this year also Osnabruck became entitled to a second Deputy Reeve. The following named gentlemen held the offices in the order named:—Cyril Archibald, Geo. Hodgins, and Ira Moak; 1868, the same as the previous year; 1869-70, Cyril Archibald, J. J. Gollinger, and F. Anderson; 1871, Simon Baker, F. Anderson, and J. Coulthart; 1872, J. Coulthart, F. Anderson, and J. J. Poapst; 1873-4, F. Anderson, J. J. Poapst, and Nelson Hutchins; 1875, J. J. Poapst, J. Coulthart, and Simon Baker; 1876-7, J. J. Adams, Jos. Kerr, and J. R. Ault; 1878, Joseph Kerr, I. R. Ault, and J. H. Bredin; and for the present year the Council is thus constituted:—*Reeve*, I. R. Ault; *1st Deputy Reeve*, J. H. Bredin; *2nd Deputy Reeve*, Geo. Hodgins; *Councillors*, James Duvall and Isaiah Warner.

Among the many smart little villages of Osnabruck, AULTSVILLE is the most important. It is situated on the river bank, about two miles east of the Williamsburg boundary, and contains about 400 inhabitants, with the usual quota of commercial, mechanical, educational, and religious institutions, including a depot on the G. T. R., at which all trains stop.

FARRAN'S POINT and DICKINSON'S LANDING are brisk little villages of about 200 population each, located four and eight miles respectively east of Aultsville.

WALES is about one and a half miles in rear of Dickinson's Landing on the G.T.R., and in addition to the depot, contains about half a dozen stores.

LUNENBURG is a thriving village of 300 inhabitants, and the usual number of stores, hotels, shops, &c., incident to that population, near the east side of the township and about midway between front and rear.

OSNABRUCK CENTRE lies about five miles west of Lunenburg, and is a neat rural village of 150 inhabitants.

NEWINGTON is located near the north-east corner of the township, and is second in commercial importance. Its population is about 400, and it forms the centre of a large country trade.

Viewed from a variety of standpoints, the Township of Osnabruck is justly entitled to a place in the vanguard of Eastern Ontario townships, for whether considered as an agricultural district, viewed in the light of its advanced improvements, or measured by the number and extent of its villages, it stands unexcelled in the united counties.

FINCH AND ROXBOROUGH.

These two townships constitute the northern half of Stormont County, the first named lying to the north of Osnabruck, and the latter to the east of the first and north of Cornwall Township. Their western boundary is formed by the Township of Winchester, in Dundas County; on the north they are bordered by a portion of Russell and the whole of Cambridge Townships, in Russell County, and a portion of Plantagenet, in Prescott County; while on the east the limit is formed by the Township of Kenyon, in Glengarry County. The topographical features of Finch and Roxborough partake of the generally level nature characteristic of Eastern Ontario; but they are not absolutely free from slight hills or semi-impenetrable swamps, Roxborough being specially noted for the prevalence of the latter feature.

The earliest settlers of Finch located in the first decade of the present century, though there are none now living who recollect either the exact dates or the particular order of their location; but certain it is that Alexander McMillan had settled on Lot 16, Concession 2, as early as 1805, for in that year his daughter Harriet was born, this being the first birth in the township; and that there were then but few settlers in the township is reasonably certain, from the fact that they all attended the christening ceremony of this new acquisition to the population. The minister who performed this interesting rite was Rev. Mr. Weagant, of the Episcopal Church of Williamsburg.

Following the original settlers were Hugh and John McMillan, Lachlin McLean, John, Donald, and Allen Cameron, and Donald McMillan, all of whom located along near the southern border about the year 1814, and two years later Wm. Wiseman located Lot 22, Concession 2. Mr. Wiseman is now 100 years of age, having been born in 1789 on the ocean, while his parents were *en route* to some military post to which his father as a member of a Scotch regiment had been assigned. He is one of a family of seventeen, sixteen of whom were sons, and is but displaying the longevity inherited from his mother, who died at the age of 106 years.

The more remote portions of Finch were not so early settled, yet there is little of it which can be described as new country, as the balance of the township followed quite closely in the wake of the southern concessions, and now it is well and quite densely settled—except where the nature of the surface renders it uninhabitable, which is the case with a considerable area in the extreme northern part.

The pioneers of Roxborough threaded their way into their new homes in the wilderness about the same time as their fellows in toil of Finch. Though there is no data from which we can determine the exact order of their location, or even the positive date of the original location in the township, it will serve the purposes of this sketch to state that in 1810 there were already a number of Scotch emigrants established in their new homes in Roxborough. Among them were John Montgomery, Donald Cameron, Duncan Cummings, Alex. McDonald, Donald McFee, Alex. McIntosh, and John Chisholm, who had located near the south-east corner of the township. In 1810 Philip Helmer took up Lot A, Concession 1, and soon thereafter Donald McIntosh and Donald McBain settled in the same quarter. Up to this time there appears to have been no settlement in any part of the township, and from the time mentioned until after the War of 1812 there was a temporary cessation of new locations; but after that struggle had been concluded the influx became greater than ever, and resulted in the speedy location of the greater portion of the arable lands in the township.

The first of the settlers to be removed by the hand of death was John Montgomery before mentioned (whose son John was the first white child born in Roxborough), the circumstances of his death being briefly these. While at Martintown in Glengarry one day, he attempted, in company with some others, to apprehend an Italian who had just committed a felony, and was by him stabbed so that he died immediately; and the execution of the Italian at Cornwall formed the last link of a chain of events each of which was the initiative of its kind—the first death of a Roxborough man, the first murder, and the first execution occurring in the Eastern District.

There are no villages of any considerable importance in either of these townships, but of such as there are, AVONMORE and MOOSE CREEK—the former with 100 and the latter with about 70 inhabitants—are the principal in Roxborough; while in Finch, SOUTH FINCH, near the south-east corner of the township, is a hamlet of some interest, with about 150 inhabitants, having large mills, several stores, shops, and a fine hotel. BERWICK, about six miles farther north, is evidently one of the "has beens," though its present status is not imposing; and CRYSLER, near the north centre, on the banks of the Nation, is a new, enterprising, and thriving place of about 300 inhabitants, and the usual number of stores, shops, hotels, &c.

These townships are peopled by a class of industrious, conservative farmers, whose circumstances, if affluent, find little display in exterior adornments, but who are evidently content to "run the same race that their fathers have run," without resorting to the vanity of parading their personal virtues and physical resources to the gaze of a not too appreciative public.

TOWNSHIP OF WILLIAMSBURG.

Williamsburg occupies a position in the south-east quarter of the County of Dundas, it being the most easterly of the river range of townships in this county. Its eastern boundary is formed by the Township of Osnabruck, in Stormont County; Winchester Township borders it on the north, Matilda on the west, and the River St. Lawrence on the south. In manner and form the early settlement of Williamsburg was as nearly identical with that of Osnabruck as the slight difference in location permitted. It was colonized by people of the same lineage, identical interests, and similar political affiliations and sentiments, to those by whom Osnabruck was peopled. The vicissitudes and hardships which the pioneers of Williamsburg underwent were akin to those suffered by their brethren to the east of them; their struggle with poverty just as severe; their pluck in overcoming the difficulties of their situation fully as well displayed; and their final conquest of adverse circumstances quite as decisive.

Accordingly a journey into the minutiae of incidents attending the location of the settlers in this township would appear superfluous, as it certainly is impracticable, from the non-existence of authentic data on which to found such a minute description. We would, however, here acknowledge our indebtedness for information on many points of interest, not only in connection with this township but regarding the County of Dundas generally, to the work published in 1861 by Mr. James Croil, entitled "Dundas—a Sketch of Canadian History."

Among the most prominent settlers in Williamsburg were John and Jerome Crysler, brothers, the former being the father of Col. John C. and the grandfather of Mr. John P. Crysler, both of whom have since taken so active parts in the military and political affairs of the county. The farms settled by these gentlemen were Lots 11 and 12, in the 1st Concession. The Hickeys have also become equally numerous and respected, wherefore we present elsewhere the portrait and biography of a representative of that family. The Roses, Casselmanns, Merckleys, Loucks, Boucks, and others of perhaps equal prominence, were identified with the early settlement of the township, and have each left behind them a progeny which has since assumed serious numerical proportions.

But Williamsburg is chiefly noted for having had the famous battle of Crysler's Farm fought within its limits in 1813, and for the fact of the pioneer Protestant church of Canada having been here erected. The first mentioned of these events is described in our Military History, and to the latter we devote some space at this juncture. The church referred to was built by the Lutherans of Williamsburg, having been begun in 1789, five years after their settlement in the township. The location of this temple of worship was upon the exact site at present occupied by the Episcopal Church on the river front. It was in the fall of the year mentioned that the work was begun, but after the frame had been made the approach of winter rendered a suspension of operations necessary, and it was not until the spring of 1790 that the frame was raised and the edifice carried forward to completion. An invitation was then extended to Rev. Samuel Schwerdtfeger, residing near Albany, N.Y., to take charge of the spiritual affairs of the community. Mr. Schwerdtfeger arrived at the scene of his future labours in June, 1790, and soon thereafter dedicated to the service of the Deity the first Protestant church in Canada from "broad Atlantic's foamy wave to Pacific's limpid sea." The name by him conferred upon it was "Zion's Church," in the church books it was called the German Protestant Church, and the English called it the Dutch Church. In 1811 the then officiating clergyman, Mr. Weagant, tiring of the inadequate support extended to him, secretly joined the Episcopal Church, was ordained as a Rector therein, and thereafter held possession of the Lutheran Church for the use and benefit of the Episcopalian. All efforts of the Lutherans to dispossess him proved futile, and the church property has ever since remained under the control of the Episcopal body.

There has been no feature in the development of Williamsburg worthy of special mention the counterpart of which could not be seen in Osnabruck; and as the progress of the latter named township is elsewhere traced as fully as the character of this work will permit, the reader may safely accept that as the index to Williamsburg's material advancement. There is considerable of historic interest which clusters around the old hamlet of MARIATOWN, however, a brief reference to which will be in order. This was the judicial as well as commercial headquarters of the territory now comprising the County of Dundas. Before the establishment of civil courts the Common Law was administered in martial form by the Captain in command, and in the locality named Capt. Duncan, a Loyalist, was the personage on whom this duty devolved, but the extent of his jurisdiction cannot be accurately described, as none appear to be informed upon this point. His headquarters, Mariatown, received its name from him in honour of his daughter Maria. This little hamlet is situated about a mile above Morrisburg, and before the inception of that village Mariatown was the "metropolis" of Dundas County; but its commercial life was paralysed by the advent of its rival in trade, and now the only monuments of its past greatness are a dozen or more neat dwellings.

There are few villages of any importance in the township, but the chief of such as there are is NORTH WILLIAMSBURG, or Bell's Corners, about six miles north of Morrisburg, which boasts of half a dozen stores, hotels, three churches, and other commercial and mechanical institutions befitting a village of 200 inhabitants. The township generally is noted for the comparatively large area of arable land within its limits, the high standard to which agriculture has been brought, and the intelligence and enterprise of its citizens, who deserve a place in the vanguard if the appearance of their homes and the expression of their sentiments are a safe criterion by which to judge of these facts.

VILLAGE OF MORRISBURG.

This, the principal village of Dundas County in extent as well as in commercial importance, owes its birth to the construction of the St. Lawrence Canals, and especially to the Morrisburg or Rapid du Plat Canal, at the foot of which water-way the village is located. The geographical location of Morrisburg is on the north bank of the St. Lawrence River, about two miles east of the Matilda and Williamsburg town line, at a point 28 miles above Cornwall, the seat of Municipal Government, and 95 miles above Montreal. Its history, up to the time of its incorporation as a separate municipality, is identical with that of the Township of Williamsburg, of which it originally formed a part.

It will be sufficient, then, for the purposes of the present sketch, to refer very generally to the personnel of the pioneers of this locality, and the incidents of its early settlement. In fact, this brevity of detail is reduced to a necessity by the non-existence of any authentic

data bearing upon the subject, the earlier residents having all passed away, and with them the recollections of such facts as we should desire to present as illustrating the daily life of the pioneers. Being thus left without a record of the facts, we do not purpose resorting to theories to supply their places, but with the mention of the names of those who originally located near the site of the present village, we will proceed to discuss the more recent events of the community, without the attempt to resurrect from the past century material which would inevitably be damaged, if not entirely spoiled, for the purpose intended, by the inaccuracies which would certainly creep into a record brought from such a source. Among those who first located here were the grandfather of the late Isaac N. Rose, whose Christian name we did not learn, some of the numerous Merckleys, and the Casselmans.

The village was not thought of until the construction of the canals was mooted, as before stated, prior to which date considerable commercial importance had attached to Mariatown, a short distance up the river from Morrisburg, a description of which hamlet appears in our sketch of Williamsburg. Passing by in silence the period intervening between the first settlement of the U. E.'s at this point and the time when the first signs of a future village were recognized as existing here, we would state that the absence of written memoranda appears to have left even the "oldest inhabitant" in doubt as to the exact date when such signs were first observed; but certain it is that the nucleus of the present town had not been formed in 1838, when the American army marched down the shore of the St. Lawrence to Crysler's Farm. Accepting the date of the establishment of the pioneer store as the birthday of the village will still further defer that period to 1840, or as nearly thereabouts as the memory of the elder residents can fix it. There is a discrepancy in the statements as to who kept the first store here, it being claimed by some that James Holden and Alfred Hooker are entitled to that distinction, while others are equally positive that the credit is due to Capt. Wm. Kyle, who opened a store on the site of the Molsons' Bank, and afterwards became one of the most wealthy and prominent citizens of the place. The trade which was attracted by the building of the Rapid du Plat Canal created a demand for more mercantile establishments, and here, as in all other places, there was no dearth of men willing to devote themselves to the handling of the rule and sugar scoop in preference to the pick and shovel; consequently the growth of the place kept pace with the demands of trade, which gathered force and volume with each additional stride, until Morrisburg became the acknowledged centre of Dundas County commerce, and as such assumed the appearance and attributes of a thriving village. During the decade between 1850 and 1860 its growth was steady and rapid; the construction of the Grand Trunk Railway past its back door in 1855 gave an additional impetus to its advancement; and in 1860 it had attained dimensions which warranted its incorporation as a village.

The independent organization of Morrisburg having been thus effected, the pioneer council of the village was elected in 1861, and consisted of the following named gentlemen:—James H. Casselman, Isaac N. Rose, James W. Millar, Fred Bradfield, and Alexander G. Macdonell. The latter named of these gentlemen was elected to the Reeveship at the first meeting, held January 21st, 1861. The Clerk appointed at this meeting was Mr. A. C. Hartwell.

During the succeeding fifteen years, or up to and during 1876, Mr. Macdonell was continued in the incumbency of the Reeveship by annual re-election, giving place in 1877 to Dr. T. F. Chamberlain, who has since retained the office. For the current year the Council is thus constituted:—Reeve, T. F. Chamberlain, M.D.; Councillors, John H. Meikle, Alonzo Dain, George Dillen, and John Fetterly. The municipal officials are: Clerk, W. H. Garvey; Assessor, Wm. A. Nash; Treasurer, Thomas McDonald; Auditors, Irwin Stewart and William Garvey.

The development of Morrisburg has been of that steady and substantial character which bespeaks a foundation laid upon genuine capital; its advancement, while never outstripping its needs, has yet never fallen in rear of its requirements; with each $\frac{1}{2}$ mile stride it has attracted trade from a wider circle, which in turn has contributed to its greater commercial importance; and as a result we find Morrisburg a substantial go-ahead village of 2,500 inhabitants, enjoying the full measure of prosperity which usually springs from such advantages as those enumerated.

There are no manufactures here which call for special mention; but the next most potent instrument of commercial progress as well as of social enlightenment, the Press, is represented by two very creditable journals. The older of these is the *Courier*, established in 1862 by Hugh C. Kennedy, its present proprietor, as an independent political paper. It retained its independent character till the approach of the general elections of 1874, when it came out as a full fledged Conservative organ. The *Courier* is an 8-page quarto, published each Friday, is fully up to the requirements of the times, and enjoys a large circulation and leading influence. The more recently established paper is the *Dundas County Herald and St. Lawrence Reporter*, first issued in March, 1874, by Arthur Brown, by whom it has been since transferred to Miles Brown, the present editor and proprietor. The *Herald* is Liberal in its political leanings, and is well patronized by the public, on whom its influence is extensive and extending.

Prior to the publication of the *Courier*, there was a paper called the *Banner*, which hailed from this village though it was printed in Prescott. The late James Holden was the publisher of the *Banner*, the publication of which was discontinued some time before the establishment of the *Courier*.

The schools of Morrisburg are referred to in another part of this work. Its churches are of a good order, including a Roman Catholic, Episcopalian, Lutheran, Presbyterian, and Methodist. The beauty and elegance of the private residences of this village, however, form its chief attraction to the visitor; and the facts will fully warrant the statement, that in no other village of similar size in Canada may be found so large a number of houses in which the same high degree of wealth and taste are displayed; and if, as other appearances would indicate, this feature may be taken as an index to the enterprise and wealth of the village, Morrisburg may justly claim a place among the most favoured villages in this respect; while its delightful location on the St. Lawrence, and the excellent quality of the adjoining country, emphatically stamp it as one of the most desirable places of residence in Ontario.

TOWNSHIP OF MATILDA.

Matilda is situated next west of Williamsburg, along the River St. Lawrence, thus forming the most south-westerly township of the United Counties of Stormont, Dundas, and Glengarry. Its western boundary is formed by the Township of Edwardsburg in Grenville County, and the Township of Mountain borders it on the north. The name of Matilda

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE COUNTIES OF

was evidently conferred upon this township in honour of the Princess Charlotte Augusta Matilda, eldest daughter of Geo. III., after whom also Charlottenburg in Glengarry was named.

Topographically described, Matilda is generally level, but this general character of the surface is varied in places by an elevation almost amounting to a hill, and anon by a depression into a veritable swamp; but the proportionate prevalence of the latter is small, and the surface is generally not unsuited to farming operations, while the quality of the soil is above the average townships of Eastern Ontario. Like all the St. Lawrence townships, Matilda was colonized by U. E. Loyalists; those settling here having come from the Valley of the Mohawk, and among them we may mention the Carmans (more fully referred to in our sketch of Iroquois), Jacob Coons, Capt. Ault, the Dorans, Brouses, Shavers—the latter in considerable and uncertain numbers—McCrackles, and Casselmans. It was in the front portion of the township that these parties settled, and the rear portion was still an unbroken wilderness as late as 1812. It is told of the late Peter Shaver, M.P., that when his father came in he was the fortunate owner of a horse, and over the shoulders of that animal he had slung a bag with some provisions in one end, while in the other end he had placed Peter (then seven years old), "to keep the balance true."

As early as 1815, the Lockes had formed a settlement as far back as the 5th Concession, and in the same neighbourhood the Wholehans and Doyles—several of each name—located, between whom and the Nation River there was a tract entirely unoccupied by settlers. To recite here the hardships and trials of the pioneers of Matilda would be but to repeat what we have said about those of Osnabruck, so close was the similarity between their respective experiences; therefore, we leave the reader to imagine the occurrence of such events as usually attend people circumstanced as were the Loyalists after their location in Matilda.

The first school-house erected in Dundas, and probably the first one in the Eastern District, was built in 1788, four years after the first location here of the Loyalists. The leading spirit in this enterprise was Col. Fraser, of Matilda—where the school was built—who induced one Clark, a Scotchman, to come here and engage in teaching; the consideration or bonus (besides salary, we suppose) having been a farm which the Colonel purchased at the cost of \$100. This was soon followed by others, and within another four years there were few neighbourhoods unprovided with schools; but previous to the erection of the pioneer school, an old German whose name is now forgotten officiated as a travelling pedagogue, making the circuit of the localities, and collecting the children for a few days together at the different private houses.

The entire history of this township has been one of advancement, not only in material and physical attributes, but also in those qualities which tend to intellectual, social, and moral excellence; its present position being such as to justify the opinion that energy, perseverance, and enterprise in forwarding all schemes tending to the advancement of material and intellectual interests have characterized the people of Matilda.

VILLAGE OFIROQUOIS.

This is the most ancient village, as regards the date of its incorporation, in the united counties, and like many of the towns along the St. Lawrence, its existence may be fairly attributed to the commercial impetus imparted to that region by the construction of the canals, which there form such important links in the chain of Canada's "magnificent water stretches." Iroquois is located on the bank of the river named, eight miles west of Morrisburg and 103 miles above Montreal, where the St. Lawrence sweeps around Point Iroquois, and forms a beautiful bay directly in front of the village.

The original settlers on the present site of this village (which was taken from the Township of Matilda by the terms of its incorporation) were Michael Carman and his son of the same name, who located Lot 25; Capt. Martin Walter, on Lot 24; Jacob Coons, on Lot 23; Capt. Ault and Peter Brouse, one or both of whom settled on Lot 22. The parties named were all U. E. Loyalists; their location here occurred in 1784. The Carmans named were the ancestors of the respected family of the same name who now reside there; Capt. Walter was a brother-in-law of the elder Carman, and Mr. Brouse was the father of Geo. Brouse, who afterward achieved prominence as the pioneer store-keeper of the village, as well as the representative in Parliament of Dundas County for several years.

The Point Iroquois Canal leaves the river at this point, and extends $\frac{7}{8}$ miles up along the bank of the river. The building of this canal was commenced in 1842 and completed in 1847, between which dates the village enjoyed the greater part of its growth. Previous to the former date, however, there was the nucleus of a village at this point, where Dan. Carman had a small wharf from which he supplied steamers with wood, in addition to the ordinary purposes to which it was put. The first store was opened here by George Brouse, before referred to, in 1804, as nearly as the "oldest inhabitant" can fix the date. Even before the date mentioned, a settler named Krause had built a small grist mill on the "point" just below the village. It was of a peculiar pattern, the motive power being supplied by a water wheel fastened upon the end of a shaft which extended out into the current of the river, the current constituting the impelling force.

After the commencement of canal construction here the growth of the place was quite rapid, and no sooner had the influence of canal work been withdrawn, than its counterpart was furnished by the building of the Grand Trunk Railroad through the village; while tending more materially to its development than perhaps either of the above causes, was the fact of there being no other trade centre nearer than Morrisburg on the east or Edwardsburg on the west, and the tendency of trade to find the most convenient outlet. The outlet which was thus established for the trade of Matilda became more and more important with each succeeding year, and in 1857 Iroquois had assumed proportions which suggested the advisability of embarking in independent municipal government. Consequently, in 1857 the village was incorporated, and immediately thereafter—in August of that year—the first municipal Council of Iroquois was elected, being composed of the following named gentlemen:—Geo. Brouse, Philip Carman, John S. Ross, William Elliot, and James Grier. On the 17th of the same month they met for dispatch of business "at the Hall of J. G. Brouse," and elected Geo. Brouse Reeve of the village for the balance of the year. As officers of the corporation, the following gentlemen were appointed, viz.: Clerk, Rufus Carman; Assessor, Dr. A. Worthington; Collector, Reuben Dillabough; Treasurer, John G. Brouse; Auditors, James Slorah and Wm. Mills. The emoluments of office in those times were somewhat less than at present, as witness in this case. The pay of the Auditors was 6s. 3d. per day while actually employed; Collector, £2, "in full of all fees;" Assessor, 6s. 3d. per day while employed; Clerk—for balance of the year—"five pounds, ten;" and Treasurer, 25 shillings.

The representatives of Iroquois in the County Council from that time forward have been:—For 1858, Wm. Elliott; 1859-60, Philip Carman; 1861, J. R. D. Williams; 1862 to 1868 inclusive, Philip Carman; 1869 to 1875 inclusive, James Stephenson, M.D.; 1876 to 1878 inclusive, John N. Tuttle; and for the current year the Council and official staff of the village is thus constituted:—*Reeve*, Dr. Stephenson; *Councillors*, Wm. M. Doran, L. Carman, Robt. N. Wilson, and Samuel Larne; *Clerk*, James Tindale; *Treasurer*, J. G. Brouse; *Assessor*, John McNalty; *Collector*, John M. Forward; *Auditors*, Edward Ault and P. L. Palmer.

Iroquois deserves the name of the "Limestone Village," from the fact that the greater number of the buildings are constructed of that material. The general appearance of the village is more than usually neat and attractive; its business blocks are handsome, though not gaudy; its residences are spacious, and finished in a style which betokens a taste for combined beauty and comfort; its churches are numerous and of a uniformly excellent order; its railway and navigation facilities are unexcelled; the adjacent district is of the highest agricultural quality; and these and other features contribute to the perfectly satisfactory status of this exceedingly pleasant little village of 2,000 inhabitants on the bank of the St. Lawrence.

MOUNTAIN AND WINCHESTER.

These are the two most northerly townships of Dundas County, forming the entire northern range or tier, and lie, the former to the west of the latter named. The name of "Mountain" was conferred upon the township wearing it in honour of Rev. Dr. Mountain, the first Protestant Bishop of Canada; and Winchester received its cognomen after the Earl of that name, the predecessor in the office of Colonial Secretary of Lord Dundas, after whom the county was named.

Like all the surrounding country, these townships are generally level, but the surface in places assumes a gently undulating character, while in others it sinks to a positive swamp; but the general character of the soil is good, and convenient of tillage, except a strip extending across the north part of Mountain, and embracing a considerable area of the north-west corner of Winchester, where swamp largely predominates, and renders it quite unfit for purposes of agriculture.

By a provision of the British Government, all children of U. E. Loyalists who had borne arms during the Revolution became entitled to 200 acres on coming of age, and the greater portion of the two townships now referred to were thus drawn as a bounty to the children of the Loyalists.

The documents by which the lots were set aside to the different owners were called "U. E. Rights," and these soon became a current article of exchange and barter among the people; for the current price of land being very low, they possessed little intrinsic value as compared with the value of such documents at the present day; still, they were eagerly bought up by speculators, and consequently the greater part of the land in these townships was settled upon by others than the original owners.

The date of the first settlement in Winchester does not reach back more than sixty years, the location of the pioneers having been along the banks of the Nation River, near the south border of the township. Among the first to locate here were Thomas Cross, Robert Ball, John Helmer, and Louis and James Hutt. Some years later Edward and George Fox, the Bakers and Summers, located further west on the Nation, and it was not until about 1835 that the vicinity of West Winchester received its first settlers. Chesterville, in this township, had a mill as early as 1835, it having been built by one Armstrong, and there was even at that early day the nucleus of a village formed at that place.

In Mountain the first actual settlers were probably David Brown, Jas. Jackson, Daniel Garnsey, and his son Samuel, who were located on the bank of the Nation when the McIntyres—John, Malcolm, Donald, and their father, whose name we did not learn—came to the township in 1819; then came John Hyndman, who purchased a squatter's right of one Hannawell in 1826, and he was soon followed by Wm. Hay, Frank Stewart, Wm. Brown, and Jacob Loucks, all of whom formed what was for many years thereafter known as the "old settlement," along the banks of the Nation. Farther back and toward the west border Peter Smith and Joseph Hyndman had located as early as 1829, after which George Fox, James Wickwire, Robert Roe, and one Alien settled along the 6th and 7th Concessions; and thereafter the influx of settlers was so rapid and steady as to render a recital of the order of their incoming quite out of the question.

The circumstances attending the early life of these settlers in their new location, while scarcely as severe as the original Loyalists were subjected to, were nevertheless of a very trying character, and to overcome them called into requisition their most earnest and protracted efforts. It was many years before they were favoured with highways, and in this interval they were virtually imprisoned in their homes during the spring, summer, and fall, but in the winter they maintained communication with Mariatown and Johnstown—their bases of supplies—over the frozen ground, the frost rendering the swamps fairly passable.

Their sole source of revenue during their first residence in the woods was the sale of salt and potash, except occasional sales of superior timber, which alone of the products of the forest found ready purchasers, and for that commodity even the prices offered would not now be considered tempting. But the untiring industry and prudent economy of the Mountain and Winchester men resulted as it usually does where judiciously applied, and with each succeeding year the glow of success cheered them more and more, until they equalled, then rivalled, then eclipsed, the townships further south in many respects, which even their remoteness from railway and navigation facilities could not retard. They are now favoured with numerous prosperous villages within their own borders, the principal of which is West Winchester, containing about 500 inhabitants. It is distant 17 miles north from Morrisburg, and is in all respects a village to be proud of. The first settler upon its site was Ben Bates, who located there about 1836, and from whom the village took the name of Bates' Corners, by which it is still known to many. A store was soon after opened by a blacksmith named Miller; then Wm. Bow, the present Postmaster, opened another store, and the post office was established in 1855. The chief feature of the village is the large manufacturing business carried on, the most important concern of this kind being that of M. F. Beach & Co., who conduct extensive flouring and saw mills, besides manufacturing almost everything made of wood, and conducting the largest cheese factory in the district.

CHESTERVILLE is the municipal "capital" of Winchester, and is situated near the east border of the township, and slightly south of the centre. This village contains about 400 inhabitants, and a large number of unusually neat business stands, hotels, dwellings, etc.

INKERMAN is probably the most important village in Mountain, and is built on the Nation River, somewhat east of the centre of the township. There are the usual number of stores, shops, and hotels found in a village of 400 inhabitants.

SOUTH MOUNTAIN, about six miles further south-west on the Nation, is also a thriving village, surrounded by an exceptionally fertile tract of country, containing about 350 inhabitants, and the mercantile and mechanical institutions incident to a village of such size.

HALLVILLE is situated near the north-west corner of Mountain. This village has been known as Smirville until quite recently, when the name of the post office was re-changed to Hallville, which name it had borne before that of Smirville was conferred upon it. Its attractions are fairly varied, and about such as a village of 300 inhabitants usually contains.

There are several other post villages of lesser importance in either township, each having a just claim to prominence in this respect, as they have also for the fertility of their lands, and the energy, intelligence, and thrift everywhere displayed as being the attributes of their people.

COUNTY OF GLENGARRY.

Glengarry is the most easterly county of Ontario, as well as of the union of counties concerning which this work is published. It was one of the original counties into which the district of Lunenburg was divided in 1792, by proclamation of Lord Dorchester, then officiating as Governor of Canada. It included within its original limits the greater part of the territory at present constituting the County of Prescott, but for several generations its metes and bounds have been located as we find them at the present time. On the east it is bordered by the County of Soulanges and a portion of the County of Vaudreuil, both in the Province of Quebec; on the north it is bounded by the County of Prescott; its western limit is formed by the County of Stormont, and the noble St. Lawrence washes its southern shores. Its geographical shape is more nearly that of a square than any other mathematical figure, but the square which would otherwise be formed is prevented by its eastern boundary, which runs north 24° west until it reaches a point about ten miles from the St. Lawrence, when it turns at an obtuse angle, and runs directly north, continuing beyond the limits of this county to the Ottawa River, and forming the boundary between the two Provinces along its entire length.

The County of Glengarry is comprised of the four Townships of Charlottenburg, Lancaster, Lochiel, and Kenyon, which will be referred to separately but briefly in regard to their original colonization and present condition.

CHARLOTTENBURG is the most westerly of the two front or river townships, and is also the largest in the county in point of territorial extent. Its surface is generally level, but in places this is relieved by a gentle undulation, and in other parts, as along the river front, there is a decided tendency to swamp. The general character of the soil may be described as a good middling, for though there are large areas of excessively stony surface besides the swamp referred to, there are equally large portions, as that along the Rivière aux Raisins, where the quality of the soil is of the highest order known to husbandry.

The first settlement of Charlottenburg was formed by U. E. Loyalists, who came to this township in 1784, they having formed a portion of the party who trusted their destinies in the hands of the British Government, acting through Sir John Johnston, in the year named. Among these were the Macdonells, mentioned in our Political History, from whom have sprung a race equally numerous and influential. There were also several families of McLennans, Charles Rose, John Hay, Benj. Glassford, and others. But it was not until 1786 that the settlement of the township became general, when a large party of Highland Scotch emigrants located here. Owing partially to the great number who came in at that time, and partially to the similarity in the names of many of them, it would be impossible to trace, after the lapse of a century, the various incidents of their early residence here, or the connection with given incidents sustained by particular parties. But for the purpose of lending a historical aspect to this sketch, we would name as among the pioneers of Charlottenburg the Grants, McLeods, McCrimmons, McIntoshes, McMillans, McDonalds and McGregors, in such numbers that an attempt to recite the Christian names, or even the number of families of each of these names, must necessarily be founded on mere conjecture.

The pioneers were not by any means well calculated to prove successful in a struggle with the forest, such as they were called upon to maintain, for agriculture was an art almost unknown to many of them, coming as they did from those parts of Scotland where the proportion of arable land was small, and the people resorted to the skilled trades for a means of living. Notwithstanding these difficulties, however, they applied themselves with commendable zeal to the clearing of the forest, and soon succeeded in securing the comforts if not the luxuries of life as the fruit of their toil. With each succeeding generation, however, the science of agriculture has found greater favour than with the last, and to-day the township furnishes some good specimens of successful agriculture as may be found within the counties.

There are several villages and hamlets in this township, some of them almost as old as the settlement of the county. Such is St. RAPHAEL's, a quaint old hamlet situated on the old Military Road, about the centre of the township from south to north, and east of the centre in a reverse direction. Here the pioneer church of the county was erected in 1790, under the charge of Bishop Macdonald, under whose spiritual patronage the Catholic portion of the population originally settled in Glengarry. There are few attractions there now except a church, and such shops and stores as are required by the surrounding community.

MARTINTOWN is located along the banks of the Rivière aux Raisins near the western limit of the township, and is a village of considerable importance, containing about four hundred inhabitants, a dozen stores, several hotels, and other attractions of less moment.

WILLIAMSTOWN, south-east of the centre of the township, on the Rivière aux Raisins, is of about the same stamp as Martintown, but contains, in addition to other features of interest, a High School, which enjoys a good reputation as an institution of learning.

LANCASTER (Rivière Raisin P.O.) is built partly on either side of the Charlottenburg and Lancaster townline, where that highway is crossed by the Grand Trunk Railway. It is a place of considerable moment, being probably the most important station between Cornwall and Montreal, and contains the usual commercial and mechanical concomitants of 500 inhabitants.

The TOWNSHIP OF LANCASTER lies just to the east of Charlottenburg, and is what in the old times preceding the settlement of the Anglo-Saxons in Canada was known as the "sunken township," from

the fact that the French, who extended their settlements up to its eastern limits, considered it too swampy for habitation.

This township received few if any of the U. E.'s as settlers, but was colonized almost exclusively by Highland Scotch immigrants, among whom were several each of the McMillans, McDonalds, Macdonells, McLennans, Macdougalls, McKays, and others whose identity with the pioneers has been forgotten by the lapse of almost a century since their settlement. With commendable industry those Scotch weavers, shoemakers, tailors, and shepherds devoted themselves to the establishment of homes in the Canadian forest, and such was the success attending their efforts, that Lancaster was transformed from the state which gave it the name of the "sunken township" to one of agricultural excellence fully equal to that of any in the county. There are no villages of considerable size in the township, but the many neat hamlets, and the thrifty appearance of the homesteads, denote that the people of Lancaster are now enjoying the fruits of the toil expended by their ancestors in reclaiming this territory from its primeval state of forest and swamp.

LOCHIEL is the most north-easterly township of Glengarry, and, like the others, is indebted for its first settlement to the emigrants who came out from the Highlands in 1786 and 1788, in numbers sufficient to make the settlement quite general. For this reason, among others, no record of the precedence of their respective locations has been preserved, nor in fact could we gather any information bearing thereon which would be of special interest. About thirty families settled at the same time in the vicinity of Lot 26, Con. 6, and among them were Rodk. and Alex. McLeod, John Dewar, John McPhee, Don, and Arch. McGillivray. Later on there were fresh acquisitions to the population who came from Scotland direct, among whom were the McArthurs, McCuaigs, Campbells, Cains, Frasers, and others whose names are perpetuated in their numerous descendants who now reside in the township.

The general surface of Lochiel is a counterpart of the other townships heretofore described, the north-eastern portion being above the average as an agricultural district; and though there are few villages of much commercial import, the general aspect of the township is one of thrift and prosperity.

ALEXANDRIA, the principal village of the township if not of the county, is located fourteen miles north of the Grand Trunk Railway at Lancaster, and contains, besides a High School and the Registry Office of the county, a superior grade of hotels, several large mills, about 700 inhabitants, and the commercial and mechanical institutions which usually attend a population of like numbers.

The TOWNSHIP OF KENYON lies to the north of Charlottenburg and west of Lochiel. Its settlement dates from a period contemporaneous with that of the other townships of Glengarry. The south-eastern portion was settled by numerous representatives of the clan McMillan, while the McGregor, McDonald, McLeod, McTavish, McRae, McDiarmid, McIntosh, McNaughton, McKay, McDougall, and other Highland as well as many Lowland families, were and are fully represented.

The surface of Kenyon partakes more generally of an undulating character than that of any other township in this part of Ontario; still in no place is the variation so great as to form hills of inconvenient size, nor is the proportion of swamp as great in this township as is usual in the east of the Province. The population is more dense than usual in rural districts; the character of improvements fully up to the average; the quality of the land second to that of no township in the county; the people are industrious and thrifty; and all appearances point to the fact of this being a township where the toil of the pioneer and husbandman have been well and amply rewarded.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JACOB F. PRINGLE, Judge of the United Counties of Stormont, Dundas, and Glengarry, is the son of Lieut. James Pringle, of Her Majesty's 81st Regiment of Foot, which took part in the Napoleonic wars during the first decade of the present century, and after the overthrow of the Emperor of the French, was stationed at Valenciennes, France, where the subject of this sketch was born, 27th June, 1816. In the year following his father retired from the army on half-pay, and coming to Canada, settled in Cornwall. Here his son Jacob F. received his education at the Grammar School, within whose walls so many of Canada's prominent men have been educated, and in this town the Judge pursued the legal studies which resulted in his admission to the Bar in November, 1838.

Selecting as his permanent location the home of his childhood, he soon succeeded, by his untiring zeal and high professional abilities, in establishing an extensive practice, which continued to increase until he relinquished it for the more dignified calling of an administrator of the law. In February, 1858, he received the appointment of Clerk of the Peace and County Attorney, a position which he continued to fill with great acceptance till his elevation to the Bench in November, 1866.

At the date mentioned, the judicial affairs of the counties were administered by Judge Geo. S. Jarvis; but the advanced age of that gentleman, and the rapid increase in the volume of judicial business, demonstrated the necessity of appointing a Junior Judge, and it was to fill this newly created office that Judge Pringle was selected.

Bringing to bear upon his newly assumed duties the same degree of zeal, integrity, and ability that had characterized him as a barrister, Judge Pringle soon achieved a reputation as a jurist fully equal to that which he enjoyed while at the Bar.

The same causes which led to the appointment of a Junior Judge led also to his assumption of a greater amount of work than usually falls to the lot of one Judge, but it was performed in a manner both satisfactory to the people and creditable to himself. Owing to the death of Judge Jarvis in 1878, Judge Pringle was promoted to the vacant seat in June of the same year, thus discarding the prefix "junior" from his judicial title. Since then also he has discharged alone the judicial duties of the counties, the amount of work being much greater than in some counties where two Judges consider themselves overworked.

As a gentleman and a citizen Judge Pringle's reputation will not suffer by comparison with that of any other member of the community in which he resides, and he is by all respected for his uprightness of character, high sense of even justice, and fine social qualities.

JOHN SYLVESTER ROSS, M.P., of Iroquois, Dundas County, is grandson of Jacob Ross, a U. E. Loyalist, who piloted the party under the command of Sir John Johnston into Canada, previous to which, during the Revolution, he had held the position of chief of scouts in the British service, and also commanded a body of Indians who espoused the cause of the Crown. Settling among the other Loyalists in Osnabruck, he devoted his time to fishing, hunting, &c., where he was unrestricted in his love of adventure. He had but one son,

Michael by name, who served with great credit in several engagements during the War of 1812, ending his life in Osnabruck, June, 1878, at the age of 89 years.

His son, John S. Ross, of whom we now write, was born on the family homestead in Osnabruck in 1821, and was educated at the District School and by a private tutor.

Soon after reaching man's estate he cut adrift from the paternal moorings, and established himself in a small store where the Village of Iroquois now stands, his being the second store started at that point. Ever since that time he has been most prominently identified with every scheme which has tended to the material advancement of that village, and to his liberality and enterprise many of the permanent advantages which have since accrued to Iroquois may be traced.

WILLIAM MACK, M.P.P., of Cornwall, is an eminent self-made man, and as such furnishes a fair example of the traits of character requisite for a man's elevation from comparative poverty and obscurity to a position of social, financial, and political influence and affluence. Like many of Canada's most estimable citizens, Mr. Mack claims as his birthplace the land of heather hills, he having been born in Lanarkshire in 1828, but while yet a child he came with his father's family to Huntingdon, Que. Here he remained till he attained his majority, and having meanwhile learned the miller's trade, he removed in 1849 to Cornwall, where he assumed control of the flouring mill then in course of erection by John Harvey, of Toronto, but subsequently and more familiarly known as the "Hitchcock Mill." He was afterwards connected with the Elliott Mills in the same town in the capacity of manager, but in 1861 he embarked in business on his own account as proprietor of the "Express Mills," which he still owns and controls.

It is unnecessary to "point a moral" in this connection, for to all it must be apparent that a rise from the sphere of a journeyman miller to the proprietorship of the most extensive mills in Cornwall was not the result of accident, but of skilful, persevering, and frugal industry, coupled with liberal enterprise and exceptional business abilities.

But Mr. Mack's services to the community are not to be adequately measured by the place and space which he occupied in the commercial circle. His success in that sphere marked him as one eminently qualified for the control of public affairs, and during each of the nine years last past he occupied a seat at the Council Board of his adopted town; and should a further comment appear necessary to prove the high degree of satisfaction his services in that capacity gave his constituents, it may be found in the fact that on each of those occasions he was elected by acclamation. During seven of these years he represented the town in the Counties Council, most of the time in the capacity of Reeve, and in 1878 was elected Warden of Stormont, Dundas, and Glengarry, his opponent being I. R. Ault, Reeve of Osnabruck, and one of the most popular men in the counties.

Mr. Mack's long career of unopposed elections to public offices (which was varied only by a contest for the Wardenship) culminated in his election by acclamation, in May last, to a seat in the Legislative Assembly of Ontario. In politics Mr. Mack has always been a Reformer, but his clear judgment and liberal sentiments have united in holding him aloof from sharing the partisan character which distinguishes certain members of all political parties, and to this non-partisan support of the Liberal party, as much perhaps as to his high intelligence and proverbial integrity, may his elevation to a seat in Parliament be attributed.

During a residence in Cornwall of thirty years, Mr. Mack has been a leading spirit in the advancement of all projects which promised a benefit to the material interests of the community at large, and to the enterprise and liberality displayed by him and such as him may the present progressive state of his adopted town be credited.

DANIEL EUGENE McINTYRE, Sheriff of the United Counties of Stormont, Dundas, and Glengarry, is a son of Capt. James McIntyre, of the British merchant marine, who was one of a seafaring family, and after successfully navigating the waters of all climes for many years (having been promoted to the command of a merchantman at the early age of 22), he was eventually drowned by the wrecking of his ship off the coast of Wales, while the subject of this sketch was yet a child.

Sheriff McIntyre was born in the town of Oban, Argyllshire, Scotland, in February, 1812, and was the only child of his parents. He received a preliminary education in his native parish, after which he took a medical course in the Glasgow University, and having graduated from that school of science, he emigrated to Canada in 1835, and located at Williamstown, Glengarry County, as a practising physician, and in July, 1837, married Ann, daughter of Col. Hon. Alexander Fraser, of Fraserfield, Glengarry.

On the outbreak of the Rebellion the same year, he was placed on the staff of the 1st Glengarry Militia as Regimental Surgeon, and in this capacity was descending the St. Lawrence the following year on the steamer *Henry Brougham*, when, in company with several other militiamen, he was captured by the Rebels at Beauharnois, and confined in the house of the parish priest at that place, until released by the victorious Government troops two weeks later. He accompanied his regiment thence into the heart of the rebellious Province, and after the suppression of the insurrection resumed his practice in Williamstown, continuing on the staff of his regiment, however, till the disbandment of the force in 1842.

His broad range of intelligence, clear and impartial judgment, and intimate acquaintance with our municipal and political institutions, led to his services being sought for the discharge of public business by the people of his adopted township, Charlottenburg, whom he represented in the District and Counties Councils about fifteen years.

When the Municipal Act came into force in 1850, by the terms of which Wardens were made elective, Dr. McIntyre was the first to be honoured by election to that dignified position for the three united counties.

The same year he was appointed to the Shirevalty of Stormont, Dundas, and Glengarry, the office having been rendered vacant by the promotion of his predecessor to the Wardenship of Kingston Penitentiary. As Sheriff of these counties he has enjoyed a long incumbency, during which he has won the esteem of the people as much by the leniency with which he has tempered administrative justice, as by the general efficiency which has characterized his discharge of executive duty.

After his removal to Cornwall, the Sheriff acceded to the wishes of the people, as expressed repeatedly at the polls, and officiated as Reeve of the town till a statute intervened to prevent Sheriffs holding municipal offices.

As a representative of official integrity, Sheriff McIntyre's reputation is unexcelled by any; as a politician, he advocated Reform doctrines until his acceptance of his present office removed him to the neutral zone of politics; as a municipal legislator, his worth is elo-

quently attested by the repeated expressions of confidence with which his constituents favoured him; while as a citizen, a gentleman, and a member of society, no man probably, within the circle in which he moves, stands higher in the regard of his fellows.

CHARLES E. HICKEY, B.A., M.D., of Morrisburg, is of U. E. Loyalist descent, being the fifth son of John Hickey, of Williamsburg, whose father drew as a Loyalist right the farm in the township named, on which the subject of our sketch was born, March 24th, 1840.

After spending his early years on his father's farm, he attended the Arts Department of Victoria College in Cobourg, from which institution he graduated with the Bachelor's degree in May, 1863. Choosing the medical profession, he attended McGill College, where his superior abilities attracted considerable attention, and he was made Valedictorian of his class, with which he graduated in May, 1866, carrying away the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

Locating in West Winchester, Dundas County, he soon established a large and lucrative practice, which failing health compelled him to abandon in the spring of 1871. In October of the same year, however, he resumed the practice of his profession, but with Morrisburg as his location; and here and hereabouts his skill is substantially attested by the wide extent of the practice which has fallen to his care.

While the Doctor's professional popularity has been extending to a greater width than that of any other man in the county probably, his advanced views of political economy, and general familiarity with the different phases of the political questions of the day, has brought him prominently forward as the "coming man" of the Conservative party of Dundas County. But his wide popularity as a local politician is not founded upon a partisan base, for although a supporter of Conservative doctrines in the main, Dr. Hickey is characterized by a moderation of political sentiment which commands him to political opponents and political allies alike, as a man who would faithfully and creditably represent the intelligence and high respectability of his native county. The Doctor is a thorough Canadian in fact and in policy, holding the most liberal, practical, and progressive ideas, and considers that judicious political government is only required to constitute Canada the backbone of the British Empire.

Personally Dr. Hickey possesses the happy faculty of winning the friendship of all with whom he is brought in contact, and the still more desirable talent of retaining and cementing a friendship once gained, the consequence being that he possesses a number of warm personal friends such as few men of his age acquire, and his intrinsic worth as a professional man, a citizen, and a gentleman, is unmistakably attested by this fact, which is apparent to all observers.

PHILIP CARMAN, J.P., of Iroquois, ex-Warden of Stormont, Dundas, and Glengarry, is a representative man of a family which during the present century has contributed more than a few of the local celebrities of Eastern Ontario, as well as some of much more extensive reputation. Mr. Carman is of U. E. Loyalist stock; his grandfather, Michael Carman, having borne arms in the British interest during the Revolution, and suffered the political ostracism from his home and property which was meted out to all who remained firm in their allegiance to the British Crown after the establishment of American Independence. Coming to Canada in company with the other pioneers of this region, Mr. Carman located on Lot 25, front Concession of Matilda. With him came his son Michael, who became a popular and thrifty farmer, living on the original homestead, where a family of several children were born to bless him, all of whom have since attained to positions of respect and prominence among their fellows.

Among the children mentioned was Philip, the subject of this sketch, who was born 7th February, 1806. After spending his boyhood days at home in the manner peculiar to the place and period, he learned the tanner and currier's trade in his native village, and subsequently carried on business for himself in that line, which proved quite successful. After prosecuting this trade in Iroquois a few years, however, he removed to Belleville and engaged in mercantile pursuits; but not meeting with marked success he returned to Iroquois, and re-engaged in tanning, which trade he prosecuted with satisfactory profit till his ultimate retirement from active business several years since.

Mr. Carman was the first Municipal Clerk of Matilda, after the advent of the Municipal Act of 1850; was elected a member of the first Council of Iroquois after its incorporation in 1856; and in 1859 was elevated to the Reveship of that corporation, which honourable office he retained for eleven years. In 1864 he was elected Warden of the united counties, and was always considered one of the most able and sagacious men who ever sat in the Counties Council.

After his second location in Iroquois, Mr. Carman devoted a large share of his energies to the education of his family rather than to the hoarding of wealth, their subsequent career and present social and professional status being a source of pride and pleasure to their friends, as well as an ample remuneration for their father's sacrifices in their behalf. Of his three sons, all are graduates of Albert College, Belleville. The eldest of these, Albert, has been for some years Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Ontario; the second son is practising law with success in Cornwall; and the youngest of the three, having graduated from the medical department of McGill University, is engaged in the practice of his profession in Detroit, Minnesota.

Politically Mr. Carman, like all others of his family, has always been a sterling Reformer, but he has combined with those sentiments a degree of moderation which secured the highest respect from even those from whom he differed in his opinions; and in other respects as well he has deservedly won the esteem of the people, who consider him individually as one of the best representatives of a family than which no other in the St. Lawrence region ever stood higher in the public estimation.

ISAIAH R. AULT, J.P., of Aultsville, Reeve of the township of Osnabruck, is one of six sons of Capt. Nicholas Ault, a son of the original settler of that name in this locality. This family has taken as prominent a part in the early, political, and military history of this region as any other who ever came to its shores. The history of their connection with local affairs dates from the original location of the U. E. Loyalists. Capt. Nicholas Ault, father of I. R. Ault, took an active part in military operations during the Rebellion of 1837-8, and was present in charge of a company at the famous three days' battle of the Windmill, near Prescott. In private life he was enterprising and successful; and after reaching the age of 77, he departed this life at Aultsville in 1871.

Isaiah R. Ault is the second son of Capt. Nicholas Ault, and was born on the original homestead (which still remains in possession of the family) in 1824. Here he spent the earlier years of his life, and at the age of 17 he entered the employ of William Mattice, of Cornwall, as clerk in the extensive mercantile establishment conducted by that gentleman, where he soon rose in favour not only with his employers but with all his acquaintances.

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE COUNTIES OF

Altering his intention, however, he located in Aultsville, where he assumed control of his father's general mercantile business. On the establishment of a post office in Aultsville 25 years since, Mr. Ault was appointed Postmaster, a position which he has ever since retained. He was also placed on the Commission of the Peace about the same time, and has been many years a Commissioner in Q.B.

He was elected Deputy Reeve of Osnabruck in 1877, and re-elected the year following; and in 1879 was elevated to the Reeveship of that township. Since his entry into the Counties Council, he has proved himself one of the most talented and useful members of that body.

Politically Mr. Ault is a supporter of Conservative principles, though of decidedly independent sentiments, he having branched off from the old Reform party about the time of Confederation. He has become as popular with his new political friends as he was with those with whom he formerly worked and voted, but whose policy having ceased to command itself to his judgment, was discarded for one which more closely coincided with his views. Since that time he has been offered a nomination by his party to contest the seat in the Commons for Stormont, but declined the same for private reasons; nevertheless, he has been very active in the political canvasses of the county, and to his influence more than to that of any other man probably, the Conservative party owe their recent successes in this constituency.

As a citizen of his native village, he has been largely instrumental in its development, and in the advancement of all matters tending to social, moral, educational, or religious reform. He was one of the originators of the temperance movement here, and has been all his life a consistent advocate of that most worthy cause. In trade honest, energetic, and enterprising, he has been enabled to amass a competency; affable, hospitable, and charitable, he has won and retained as great a degree of genuine respect as was ever bestowed by the people of these counties upon any man within their limits.

DONALD B. MACLENNAN, Q.C., of Cornwall, is a native of Glengarry County, where he was born October 17th, 1836. After a preliminary education at Williamstown Grammar School, he entered the Arts Department of Queen's University at Kingston, from which institution he graduated with the degree of B.A. in 1857, and as Master of Arts in 1861. During the interval between those dates he taught successively the Grammar Schools of Waterdown and Port Dover, Ont.

In May, 1861, he began the study of law as an articled clerk in the office of the late Hon. John Sandfield Macdonald, at Cornwall; was admitted to the Bar in 1865, and received the appointment of Queen's Counsel in 1876.

From the time of his admission to the Bar till the death of Hon. J. S. Macdonald in June, 1872, Mr. Maclellan was a law partner of that gentleman, and has since been senior member of the firm of Maclellan & Macdonald, which is conceded to be the best and most successful legal firm in the county.

Aside from his professional duties, Mr. Maclellan has indulged to some extent in politics, in which respect he is no partisan, but before endorsing the act of any political party, he weighs its probable influence upon the welfare of the country with that sound and impartial judgment for which he is noted in legal affairs. At the general election to the Commons in 1878, he came forward in the contest for the Cornwall seat as the opponent of Dr. Bergin, one of the most popular men in the counties, but was the candidate of no particular party, this being in accordance with a rule well established in Cornwall politics, more fully explained in our Political History. Although Mr. Maclellan failed to secure the seat on that occasion, yet the run he made would have done credit to an older politician than he, and, taken as an estimate of his popularity among the people, it should be very satisfactory. It is no flattery to say that his superior intelligence, commanding presence, and fine oratorical talents, eminently fit him for as high a place in the political world as the enviable position which he at present occupies in social and professional circles.

CAPT. ALEXANDER FARLINGER, of Morrisburg, is the son of James Farlinger, of U. E. Loyalist parentage, whose father served in the British army during the Revolution, and subsequently settled at Dundee, Quebec, where the subject of this sketch was born, June 1st, 1824. At the age of 19 years Mr. Farlinger left the paternal roof, and set out to seek the fortune which he has since secured. His first venture was storeman in a forwarding establishment at a small salary, but his usefulness and adaptability to the business soon caused his elevation to a position of responsibility and profit.

At the age of 22 years he was placed in command of one of the Royal Mail steamers then plying between Montreal and Kingston, and by his affability and courtesy added very materially to the popularity of that line. After a successful and profitable incumbency of seven years, the Captain sold out his interest in the line, and embarked in the mercantile, forwarding, and wharfinger business in Prescott. In 1854 he married the daughter of the late Capt. Wm. Kyle, of Morrisburg, whereupon he settled permanently in that village. Mrs. Farlinger having been possessed of a large amount of real estate, the Captain devoted himself to its management together with that which he had himself accumulated, and from that time to the present has continued to deal very extensively in town, village, and farm property, of which latter commodity he now owns about 19,000 acres in the different counties of Eastern Ontario, the greater portion thereof being situated in Dundas County.

The successful business operations of Capt. Farlinger recommended him as a person eminently qualified for the control of public business, and he was accordingly placed in the Reeve's chair for Williamsburg Township before the incorporation of Morrisburg as a village; but his extensive private business precluded him from bestowing much attention on public affairs since that time. He has nevertheless kept in the front rank of local politicians, being what he himself describes as a "thick and thin supporter of Sir John Macdonald." His patriotism was amply proven at the time of the "Trent affair," when he was commissioned by the Government to raise a company of Rifles for service, and in three days from the receipt of his commission he had enrolled a full complement of men.

Capt. Farlinger takes special pride in the ownership of superior stock, his reputation in this respect extending beyond the Province. At the Dominion Fair of 1879, he received the highest premium for a pair of crossmatched roadsters, the prize in this case being a Dominion gold medal, which the Captain holds in especial regard by reason of its having been presented by the Princess Louise.

As a member of society the Captain eclipses the reputation which he bears in any other respect, and is justly considered one of the most devoted of friends and prepossessing, courteous gentlemen on the St. Lawrence frontier.

ANDREW HODGE, deceased, late of Cornwall, fairly represented that large and influential class of Canadian citizens popularly known as self-made men. Although of Scottish parentage, he was of Canadian birth, claiming Chatham, Argenteuil County, Quebec, as the place

of his nativity, and in that vicinity his early life was spent. In his youth he learned the stone-mason's trade, and after an interval spent in agricultural pursuits near Lachute, he abandoned that calling and removed to Cornwall in 1849. He was the following year appointed Inspector of Masonry on the Beauharnois and Cornwall Canals, where the works then constructed still stand as monuments of his efficiency in this capacity. In 1853 he built (upon contract) the extensive paper mills at Valleyfield, Quebec, where was displayed the same thoroughness and skill that had characterized him elsewhere. In 1858 and the two years following Mr. Hodge engaged in railroad contracting in Michigan, where he was rewarded with ample success; and returning to Cornwall at the end of that period, his permanent residence in that town may be dated from that time.

About six years since Mr. Hodge assumed the ownership of the Elliott flouring mills in Cornwall, to which he added a woolen mill of considerable proportions, and in the management of these two institutions his time and energies were employed until his untimely death. He was possessed of talents and executive abilities which elevated him above the common herd of men—facts which his friends were not slow to discover and appreciate, for they elected him on several occasions to the Council Board of the town, and during the two years of 1875 and 1876 he filled the civic chair of Cornwall. In all capacities in which Mr. Hodge served the people, he fulfilled his trust in a manner that won the praise and admiration of the public.

Mr. Hodge closed his career of usefulness, April 27th, 1879, and in him was lost a citizen, friend, and gentleman, whose vacant chair in society will not soon be filled by one who can hope to hold so high a place in the affections of his fellows.

LIEUT.-COL. ALEXANDER G. MACDONELL, of Morrisburg, is a descendant of the famous "Greenfield" family of Macdonells, of Glengarry County, who are referred to at some length in our Political and Military Histories elsewhere in this work. Mr. Macdonell was born at St. Raphael's, Glengarry, in 1818, received his education at the Cornwall Grammar School, and entered upon the study of law in the office of Judge Jarvis, who was then a practising attorney in that town. While yet in his "teens," Mr. Macdonell displayed the martial spirit for which his family are famous, by taking command of a Company of Glengarry Light Infantry during the rebellion of 1837, and retaining that commission till the disbandment of the forces in 1842; and while serving in that capacity, he was instrumental in the recapture of Beauharnois from the rebels in 1838.

Resuming the study of law, he was admitted to practise in 1844, when he established himself in Morrisburg, then just assuming the aspect of a village, in which place he has continued to reside and practise his profession. Having become prominent and popular among the citizens, he was elected to the first Council of Morrisburg in 1861, and was by his fellow-councillors placed in the Reeve's chair. The same year he was elected to the Wardenship of the united counties, a compliment rarely bestowed upon a new member of such a body. That his municipal record was satisfactory to his constituents is eloquently attested by his re-election to the Reeveship of his adopted village for fifteen consecutive years, at the end of which period—in 1875—he voluntarily withdrew from public affairs, and accepted the superintendence of the Williamsburg group of St. Lawrence canals, consisting of the Gallops, or Point Iroquois; the Rapid du Plat, or Morrisburg; and The Farran's Point Canals. In this capacity, as in all others, Mr. Macdonell is a pattern of efficiency and thoroughness, discharging the duties of his office in a manner highly commendatory of his integrity and good judgment.

His title of Lieut.-Colonel is conferred by a commission of that rank in the Reserve Militia of Dundas County, which he has held for many years, but happily has never, since its receipt, had occasion to prove the valour of himself and his command.

M. F. BEACH, of West Winchester, ex-Warden of Stormont, Dundas, and Glengarry, is a gentleman whose name is well worthy of mention among the popular representative men of Dundas County. The record of the past twenty-four years of his life is so closely identical with that of the Township of Winchester, and especially of the Village of West Winchester, that in the history of the one we must perforce have much of the other's history.

Mr. Beach settled in his adopted village in 1856, when the houses which constituted the "place" could be counted on the fingers of one hand; and having been both figuratively and literally one of those most chiefly instrumental in building up the town, he has had the pleasure of watching it grow to greater maturity and commercial importance than any other unincorporated village in the counties.

In 1857 he started the pioneer saw-mill of the locality, to which have been added other branches of trade, referred to in our sketch of the village. By the practice of those admirable traits of character for which he has become proverbial—industry, energy, enterprise, and strict integrity—he has attracted a most extensive and profitable volume of business; the prudent economy which has formed another feature of his business career enabled him to accumulate a valuable property, from the control of which the community reaps a benefit second only to his own.

The high intelligence, good judgment, and private success of Mr. Beach led to his selection by the people to serve them in a representative capacity, he having been elected to the Deputy-reeveship of Winchester during thirteen consecutive years, a fact by which his popularity is amply attested, and his ability unmistakably asserted.

In 1873 Mr. Beach was elected to the highest office in the gift of the Counties' Council—the Wardenship—in token of his long and valuable services at the Board, among whose members no other enjoyed a better reputation for devotion to business or intellectual attainments.

Of firm resolution, broad and advanced ideas, a genial manner, and high social qualities, Mr. Beach possesses a degree of personal popularity in which any man may take a just pride; and though he has never come prominently forward in political affairs, he has the undoubted qualities essential in a legislator, and few men move in political circles in support of whom opposing political elements could more readily unite.

ISAAC N. ROSE, J.P., deceased, late of the Village of Morrisburg, was the son of Alex. Rose, J.P., and was born on the family home-stead, on which a portion of the village now stands, July 14th, 1811. Learning the tanner's trade in his youth, he carried on that business in his native locality a number of years, but subsequently abandoned that calling and embarked in the mercantile trade among the very first in Morrisburg. By prudence and industry, coupled with the most sterling integrity, he achieved enviable success in business, a portion of which was the management of the extensive farm which had been his father's.

Mr. Rose early displayed those traits of character which invariably mark their possessor as a leader among men, and bringing to the support of those attributes a mind capable of grasping any network of details, and a high sense of justice that knew no favour, it was equally fitting and true that he became a monitor among his fellows. Having been placed on the Commission of the Peace at an early age, his office entailed upon him the decision of countless cases of difference, and in this, as in all capacities in which he acted, his record was above reproach.

He sacrificed private to public interests in many cases, and when the local need demanded his services in any capacity, he was always found ready to respond. He was several years Reeve of Williamsburg, and in all matters of local concern his means and influence contributed liberally to their advancement. During the latter twenty years of his life, Mr. Rose discharged the duties of Superintendent of the Williamsburg Canals, bringing to his aid in that office the same ability and thoroughness by which he was characterized in other respects.

Mr. Rose was a great personal friend of Hon. J. Sandfield Macdonald. He was kind, generous, and charitable. A fast friend and a fair opponent, he won and retained the respect of all; and in his death, which occurred Sept. 12th, 1874, each felt it as a personal affliction, and mourned the loss of the truly estimable gentleman whose acquaintance had been one record of pleasant remembrances.

JOHN R. WOOD, of Osnabruck, is a descendant of one of three brothers who emigrated to America from England in early colonial times. Of the three branches of the Wood family which sprung from this source, one is at present in the Eastern Townships, one in Ontario, and the other, including Fernando Wood and other noted Americans, still in the United States. At the outbreak of the Revolution the ancestors of those at present in Canada espoused the Royal cause; and after the defeat and disestablishment of British authority in the colonies, they emigrated to Canada as U. E. Loyalists.

The father of Mr. John R. Wood was Roger, son of Jonas Wood, who was one of the few who located on the present site of Cornwall prior to the arrival of the main column of immigrants under Sir John Johnston. Roger Wood, in company with several other Loyalists, formed the first settlement in the vicinity of Lunenburg, where his son John R. was born, May 8th, 1808, on Lot 8, Concession 3, and here he has ever since resided. Mr. Wood inherited a full degree of the patriotism which characterized his ancestors, and when local rebellion reared its head in 1837, he was among the first to enlist for the protection of the fort at Coteau du Lac. He was soon after transferred to the command of a company of his own organization in Osnabruck, which he led to the "seat of war" at Prescott, in the regiment of Col. Van Kaughnet, and here he and his command took an active part in the battle of the Windmill.

Mr. Wood has ever been considered one of the most useful and reliable citizens of his township. He has held aloof from active participation in public affairs, but his superior intellectual abilities and proverbial uprightness of character rendered his advice on matters of public interest very valuable, and he has always been willing to direct the course of the municipal craft while others held the helm. As a farmer he has been industrious and successful, as a citizen public-spirited and esteemed, as a man generous, intelligent, and upright, in whom the elements of genuine popularity are judiciously combined.

DONALD McDIARMID, M.D., of Athol, Glengarry-County, is a native of Killin, Perthshire, Scotland, where he was born in 1840. He came with his parents to Canada in 1845, settling in Lochiel, but eleven years later removed with them to the Township of Finch. After leaving the Public School, he was educated in the Grammar Schools at Vankleek Hill and L'Original, and the Normal School at Toronto, from which institution he received a first class (grade A) certificate. Turning his attention to teaching, he controlled some rural schools for a period, after which he officiated as Principal of the Seaford and Cornwall High Schools successively.

Taking up the study of medicine, he attended and graduated from the Medical Department of McGill University in 1867, since which time he has been in active practice, and in connection with his profession has been made a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons for Ontario, and Associate Coroner for the Counties of Stormont, Dundas, and Glengarry.

His connection with educational affairs has been continued by his appointment to the Inspectorship of the Glengarry Schools in 1871, which position he has ever since filled, with the exception of a short intervening incumbency by Mr. Ross. He is also a member of the Board of Examiners for the united counties.

The Doctor has been connected with the Active Militia since 1862, passed the Military School in Toronto in 1865, and obtained a first class military certificate in 1877 from the Board of Military District No. 4. He served about six months with the Cornwall Administrative Battalion during the Fenian excitement of 1866, and was the following year commissioned as Captain of Company No. 7, 59th Batt., with headquarters at Athol, which was a company of his own recruiting; being soon thereafter gazetted Brevet-Major. When the country was again threatened by Fenians in 1870, Captain McDiarmid led his company to the front, and remained under arms till danger disappeared.

Among the people Dr. McDiarmid enjoys a high and well deserved popularity; his professional success, his military record, and finished education, alike contributing to bring him into prominence.

FRANK TYRRELL, barrister-at-law, of Morrisburg, is a son of Francis Tyrrell, who emigrated from Dublin, Ireland, to the Township of Williamsburg, where the subject of this sketch was born, October 6th, 1845. He received his education in the schools of his native county, after which he studied law in the office of A. G. Macdonell, Esq., of Morrisburg, in which village he commenced practice as an attorney in 1866.

Mr. Tyrrell's ability and integrity soon attracted to his office a practice such as few men of his age are favoured with, and the unusual success attending him was and is but a just reward for the untiring energy which characterizes his professional life.

Like most gentlemen who display peculiar business ability, Mr. Tyrrell has been called upon to assist in the control of public affairs, and responded by several years' service in the Village Council. He was also for a time connected with official life as Deputy Registrar of Dundas County, but he resigned that office on the passage of a statute prohibiting its incumbency by any legal practitioner or conveyancer.

Devoting his energies to professional advancement, Mr. Tyrrell has necessarily held aloof from active participation in politics, but in all respects touching his social, professional, and intellectual standing, he is universally conceded a place in the front rank.

STORMONT, DUNDAS, AND GLENGARRY.

xi.

WILLIAM ELLIOTT, of Iroquois, ex-Warden of Stormont, Dundas, and Glengarry, is of Scottish nativity, having been born in Roxburgh, Scotland, in 1800. Emigrating to America at the age of 28, he remained in Lansingburg, N. Y., till 1832, when he removed to Armstrong, C. E., where he purchased land, and sent to Scotland for his father and family, who arrived the following year, whereupon Mr. William Elliott returned to New York State.

Locating for the second time in Canada in 1840, he carried on the brewing business in Moulinette about four years, meeting with good success. When the St. Lawrence canals were under construction, Mr. Elliott with his brother Andrew executed the contract for building three sections thereof, the bulk of their contract being the Point Iroquois Canal. This venture proved financially successful, and he then bought the water privilege of the canal at Iroquois, where he constructed grist and flouring mills.

In company with another gentleman, Mr. Elliott built upon contract the Grand Trunk Railway through the entire County of Dundas. After the completion of this contract, he devoted his time to the milling business in Iroquois; but in 1855 his mill was destroyed by fire, and although entirely uninsured, he rebuilt it the next year, whence he carried on business successfully until 1868, when he sold out, and retired to a well-earned repose.

Mr. Elliott, besides being one of those most instrumental in the building up of Iroquois, was also among the most active in controlling its destinies during the first few years of its existence as a separate municipality. He was a member of the first Council elected for the village, and the following year, 1858, was elected its Reeve. Taking his seat in the Council, he was at once honoured by his elevation to the Warden's chair. In his dealings with his fellow-men Mr. Elliott has won a reputation for even-handed justice of which he may

well feel proud. Added to this, and contributing in equal parts to the success which has crowned his efforts, were persevering industry and broad enterprise in a degree rarely exceeded by any; and these, combined with his advanced and popular sentiments, secured for him a place in the public favour, in which he has been fortified by his subsequent record and an extended acquaintance.

WILLIAM BINIONS, deceased, late of the Township of Matilda, was a gentleman who rose to the high social and financial position which he occupied solely by his own efforts, and may be justly classed as a self-made man. Born in the County Wexford, Ireland, in 1814, he lost his father while still very young, and as by the real estate laws of that country all the family property was inherited by his eldest brother, he found himself at the age of sixteen with neither property nor encouraging prospects. In this state of affairs, he emigrated alone to Canada, and during the three years following was employed in Lyman's drug store in Montreal. At the age of about twenty he removed to Matilda, where he married and engaged in farming on rented premises. By close application and unremitting industry he was enabled to save sufficient to buy a farm of his own, whereupon he purchased the one on which he died, fronting the River St. Lawrence, and to this he kept adding until he possessed a block of 400 acres in the most desirable part of the township.

The qualities which tended to Mr. Binions' success in private affairs were duly recognized by the electors of his adopted township, who placed him in a seat at the Council Board, where he served them many years in the different capacities of Councillor, Deputy Reeve, and Reeve. He was deeply interested in the excellence and advancement of agricultural science, and prompted by this interest, visited each Provincial Exhibition which has been held during the

last twenty-five years. He was a magistrate of many years' standing, and in that capacity, as in all others, won the commendations of all who knew him.

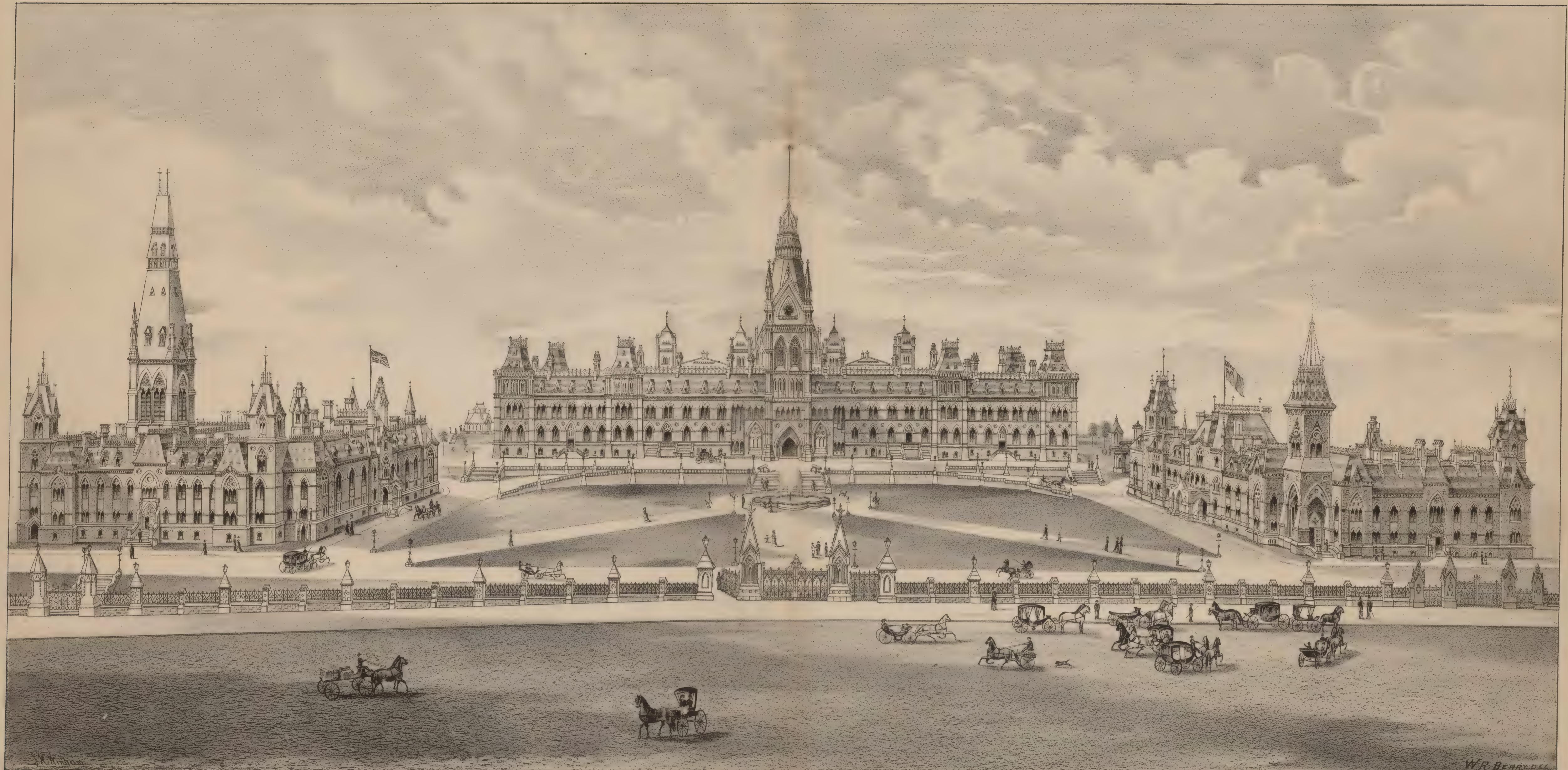
Mr. Binions closed a pure and useful life at his home, August 11th, 1879, leaving a spotless example of all the personal virtues which go to constitute the faithful friend, the devoted husband and father, the upright citizen, and thorough gentleman.

JOSEPH HYNDMAN, J.P., of the Township of Mountain, was born at Derry, Ireland, in 1808, and after having passed his majority emigrated with his wife to Canada, when the means of communication were so imperfect that more than a week was required in which to accomplish the journey from Montreal to his adopted home in Mountain. Settling on a bush farm, he at once commenced the conquest of the forest, his domicile during the first summer of his abode here consisting of a shanty, size 8 x 10 feet, where his coat was made to do service as a door. After a hand-to-hand encounter with the trials and vicissitudes invariably incident to pioneer life in the woods, Mr. Hyndman emerged from the condition of poverty in which he came to Mountain into one of independent affluence, the attainment of which is due solely to his unremitting toil and prudent economy.

But his intellectual qualities were fully equal to his physical proportions, and as a director of public affairs he soon became equally prominent and useful. He was many years member of the Municipal Council, occupying the Reeve's chair during three terms. His ability and influence were also recognized by the Government, who early placed him on the Commission of the Peace. In the history of Mountain, few men have been more closely or actively identified with its interests, and none have secured and retained a greater share of deserved popularity and esteem.







DEPARTMENTAL BUILDINGS.
(WESTERN BLOCK)

Entered According to the Act of the Parliament of Canada, in the Year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy Nine by H. Borden & Co. in the office of the Minister of Agriculture.

THE PARLIAMENT BUILDING

DEPARTMENTAL BUILDINGS.
(EASTERN BLOCK)

PARLIAMENT SQUARE,
OTTAWA, ONT.









Dr. Bergin M.P.

Cornwall, Ont.

William Mack M.P.P.

Cornwall, Ont.

John S. Ross M.P.

Iroquois, Dundas Co.

Ont.

D. M'Diarmid M.D.

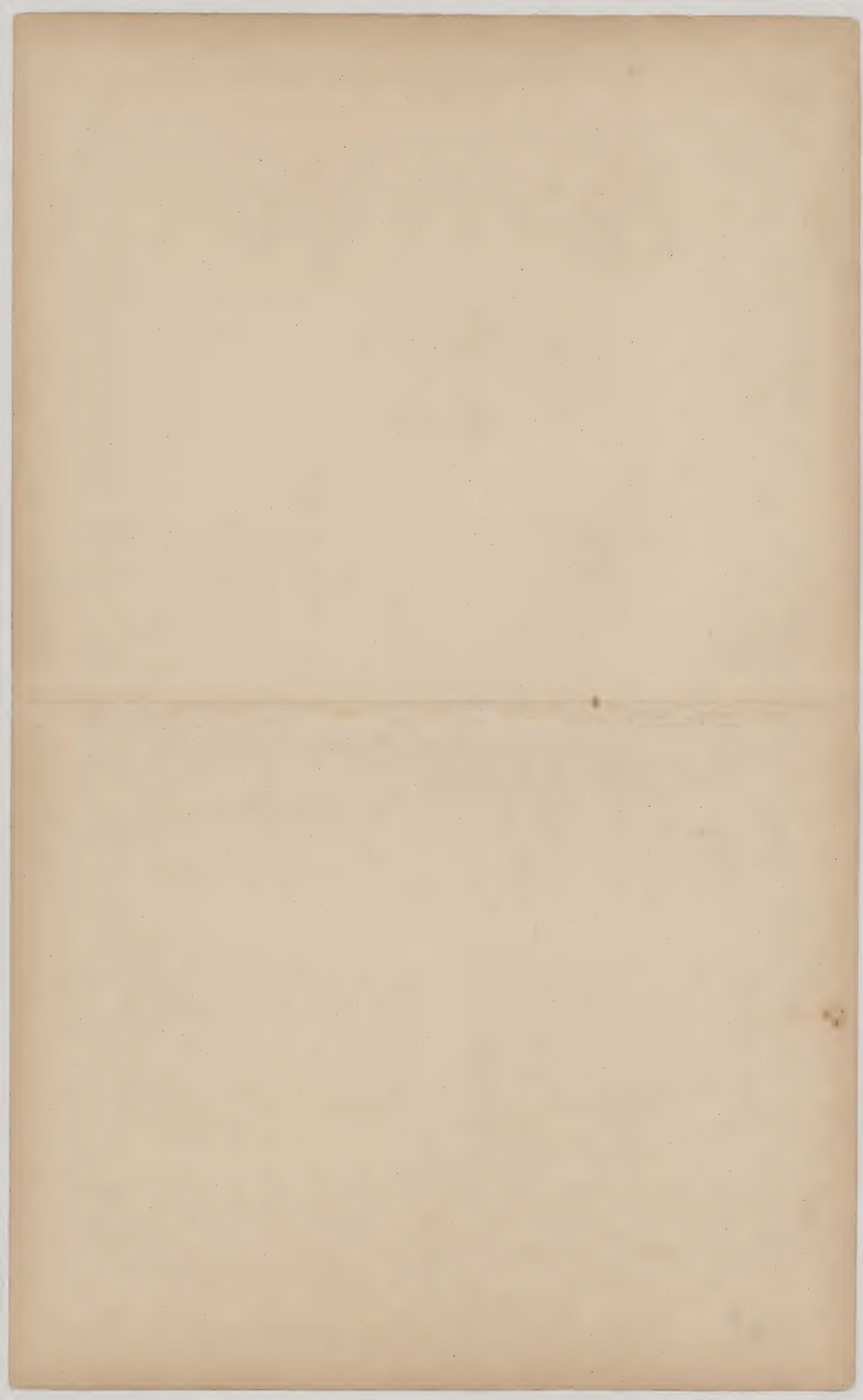
J.P.S. Glengarry, Co.

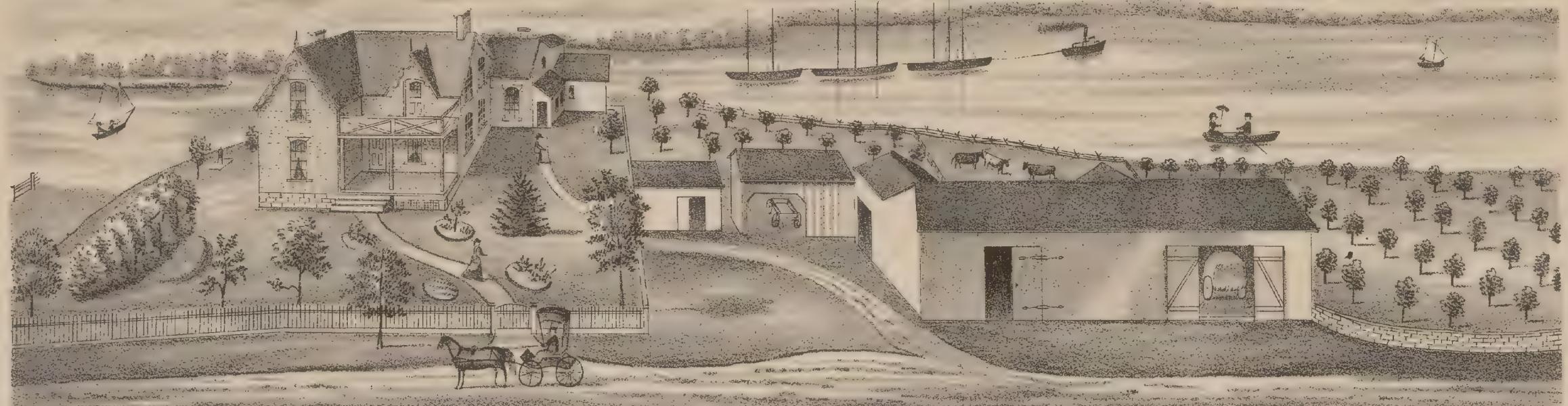
D.B. MacLennan Q.C.

Cornwall.

MAP OF CORNWALL TOWNSHIP

Scale 50 Chains = 1 inch





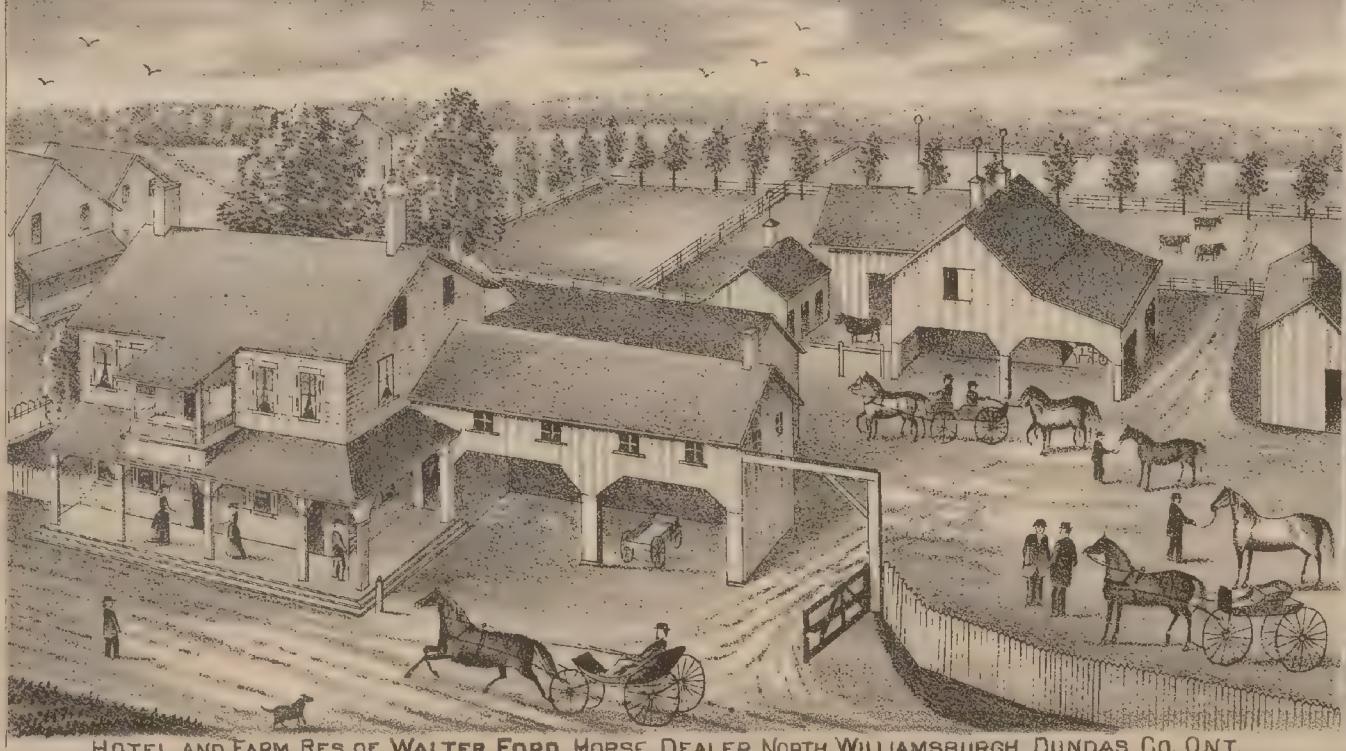
"SUNNY BANK" RES. OF JAMES AITKEN Esq. Con. I, LOT 22, CHARLOTTENBURGH TP. GLENGARRY CO. ONT.



RES. OF B.H. HAYUNCA Esq. Con. I. WILLIAMSBURGH TP. ONT.



RES. OF WM. COLQUHOUN Esq. CORNWALL, STORMONT CO. ONT.



HOTEL AND FARM RES. OF WALTER FORD, HORSE DEALER, NORTH WILLIAMSBURGH, DUNDAS CO. ONT.



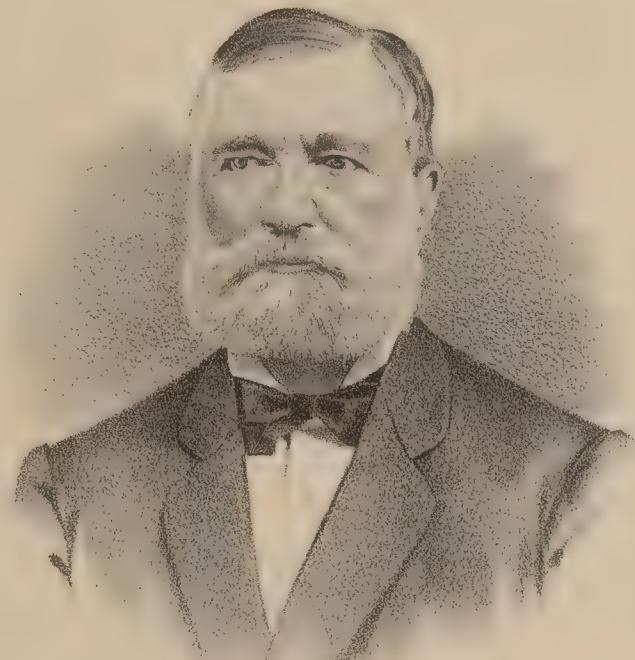
RES. AND STORE OF I.R. AULT, AULTSVILLE, STORMONT CO. ONT.

MAP OF OSNABRUCK TOWNSHIP.

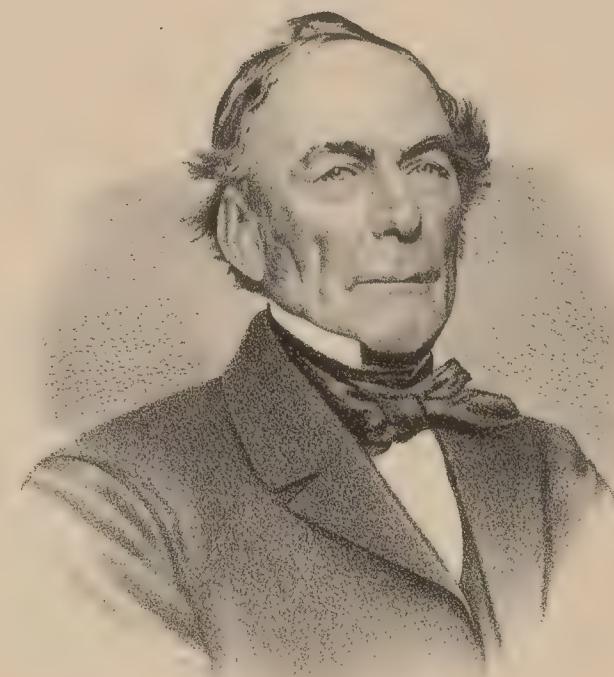
Scale 50 Chains = 1 inch

S T A T E — *O F* — *N E W* — *Y O R K*

P L A N
of the Village of
DICKINSONS LANDING



A. G. Macdonell Ex-Warden
Stormont, Dundas
and Glengarry.
Morrisburg, Ont.



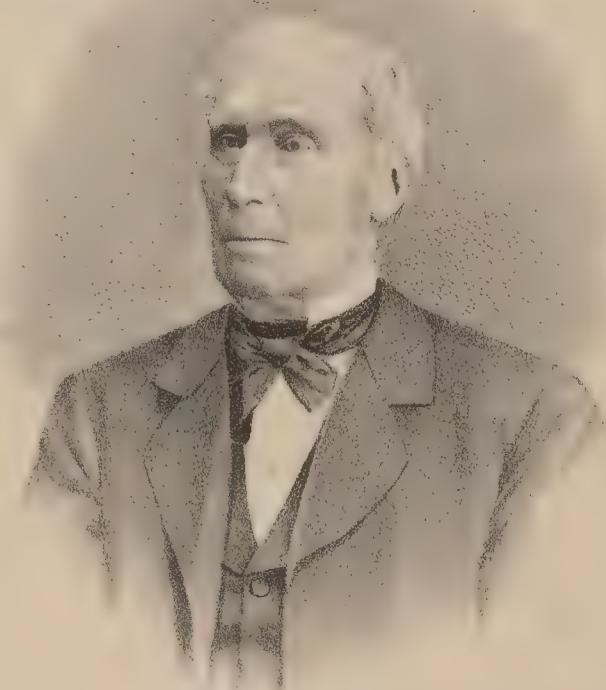
Philip Carman Ex-Warden
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry
Iroquois, Dundas Co.



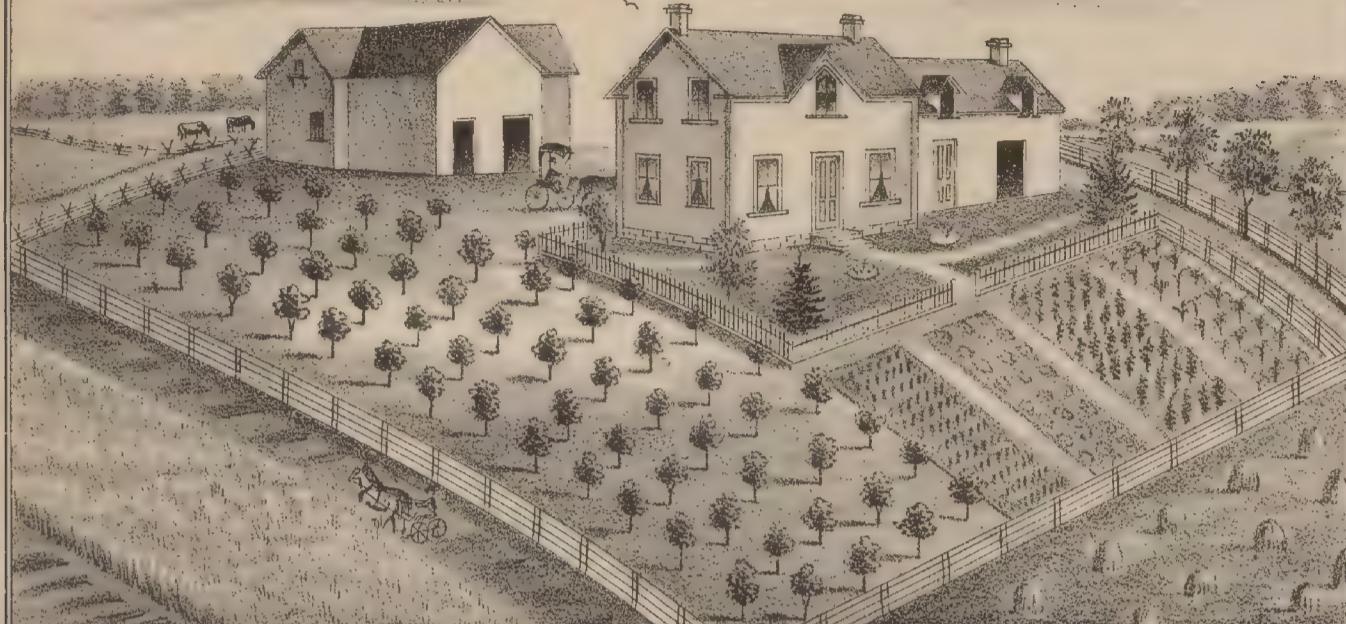
D. M. Christie
Sheriff
Cornwall, Ont.



M. F. Beach
West Winchester, Ontario.



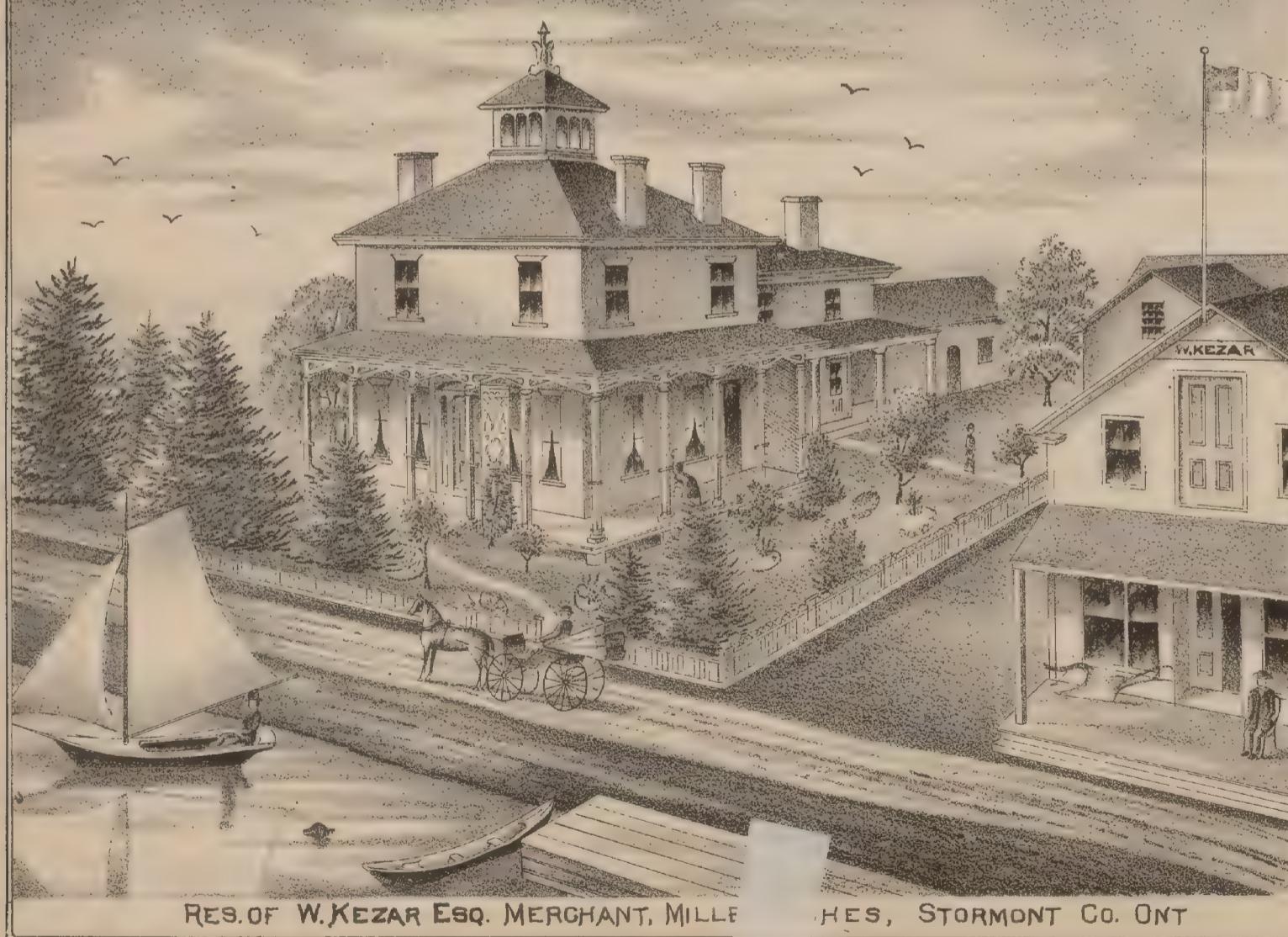
William Elliot Ex-Warden
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.
Iroquois, Ont.



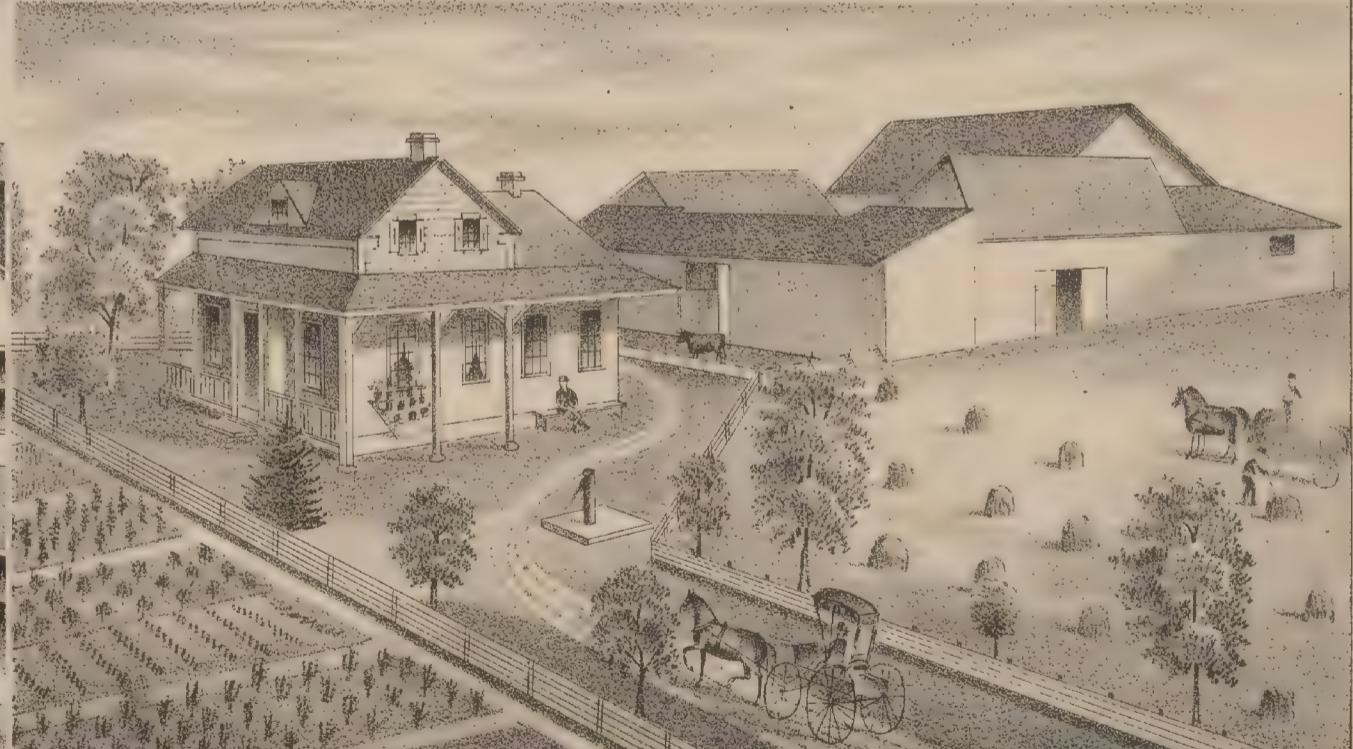
"CHERRY HILL" RES. OF JAMES H. DOHERTY CON. I, LOT 24, CHARLOTTENBURGH T.P. ONT.



WOOLEN MILLS, AND RES. OF J. & G. H. WOOD, MOULINETTE, STORMONT CO. ONT.
CUSTOM WORK A SPECIALTY.



RES. OF W. KEZAR ESQ. MERCHANT, MILLERS, STORMONT CO. ONT.



FARM RES. OF DONALD MCLENNAN ESQ. GORE, CHARLOTTENBURGH T.P. ONT.

MAP OF CLATILDA

Scale 50 Chains-1 inch

THE TOWN OF SILVER

VIII

VI

17

28

28

1

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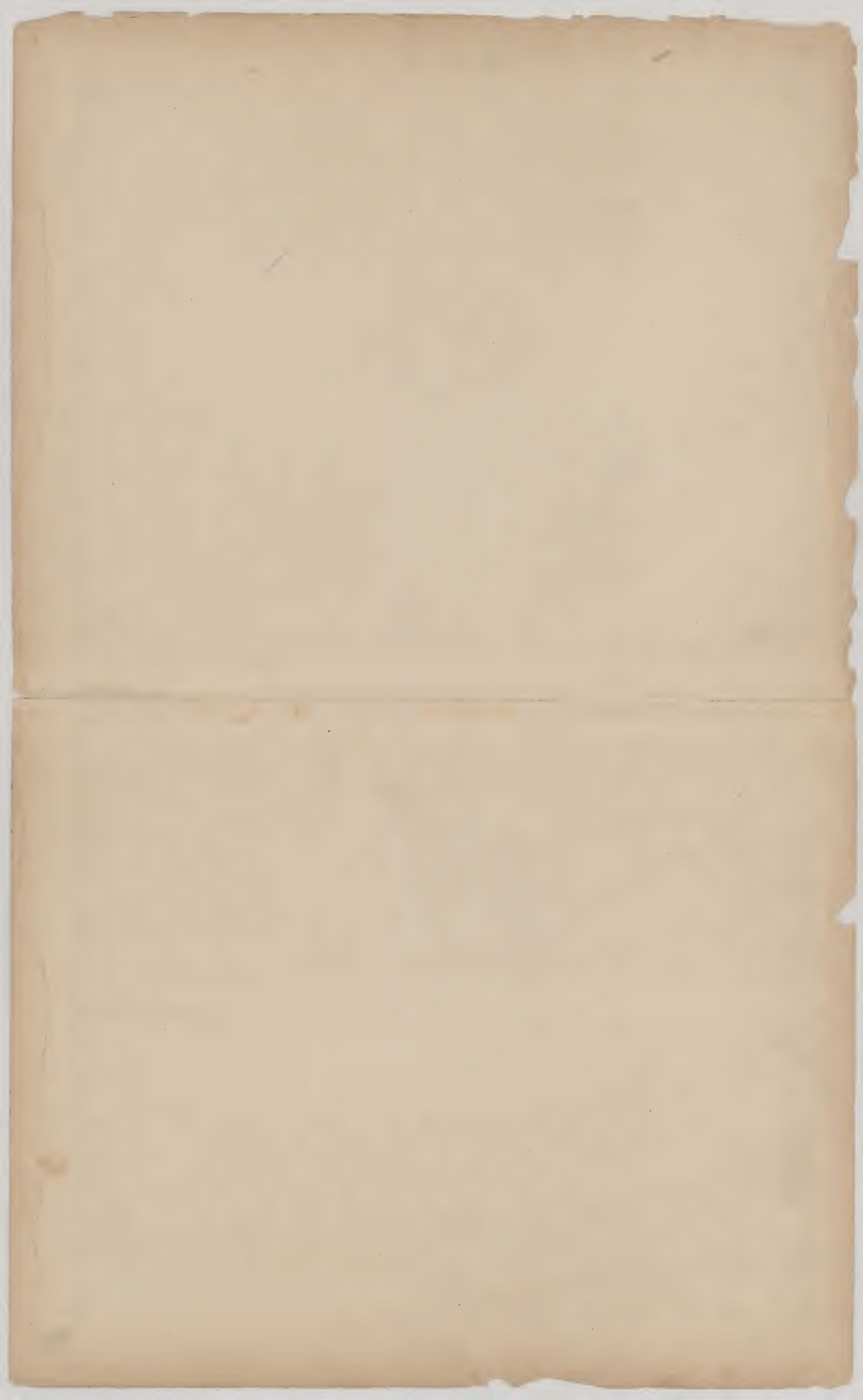
1000

114

100

A detailed historical map of Matilda Township, New York, showing roads, property boundaries, and names of numerous residents. The map includes labels for 'Iroquois', 'Grand Trunk', 'Lawrence', and 'Ogdens Island'. It also features a scale bar of 'Scale 50 Chains-1 inch' and a north arrow.





MAP OF MOUNTAIN TOWNSHIP.

Scale 50 Chains = 1 inch

Map of Mountain Top, Pennsylvania, showing property lines and names of early settlers. The map includes labels for John Keys, W.J. Suffer, S. Redmond, John Sutter, Margaret St., Sullivan St., Sarah St., North Branch Nanticoke River, Markness Hotel, Victoria St., P.O., KING, GM, T.J. Bishop, and Joseph Bonwick. A church is depicted in the upper right. The map is oriented with North (N) indicated.

PLAN of the Village of AULTSVILLE Etc
Situated on Lots 33 & 34 Con't in Ontario

RIVER ST LAWRENCE

WATER

LOWER MILL POND

NELSON

DUNCAN

YORK

MILL ROAD

SMALL MILL ROAD

PALACE

OLD MILL

MILL

CORNERS

MELBOURNE ST

GUY ST

NORTH ST

M ST

COOK ST

MILL COOK

ELLIOTT

McGOWAN'S BRICK YARD

L'

PLAN
of the Village of
WINCHESTER SPRINGS
on W. 1/2 of Lot N^o 5
Con. T. Winchester Tp
Scale 600^{ft} - 1 Inch.



I.R. Ault, J.P.
Reeve of Osnabruck
Aylmerville, Stormont Co.



Joseph Hyndman
Ex-Reeve of Mountain T.P.
Dundas Co.



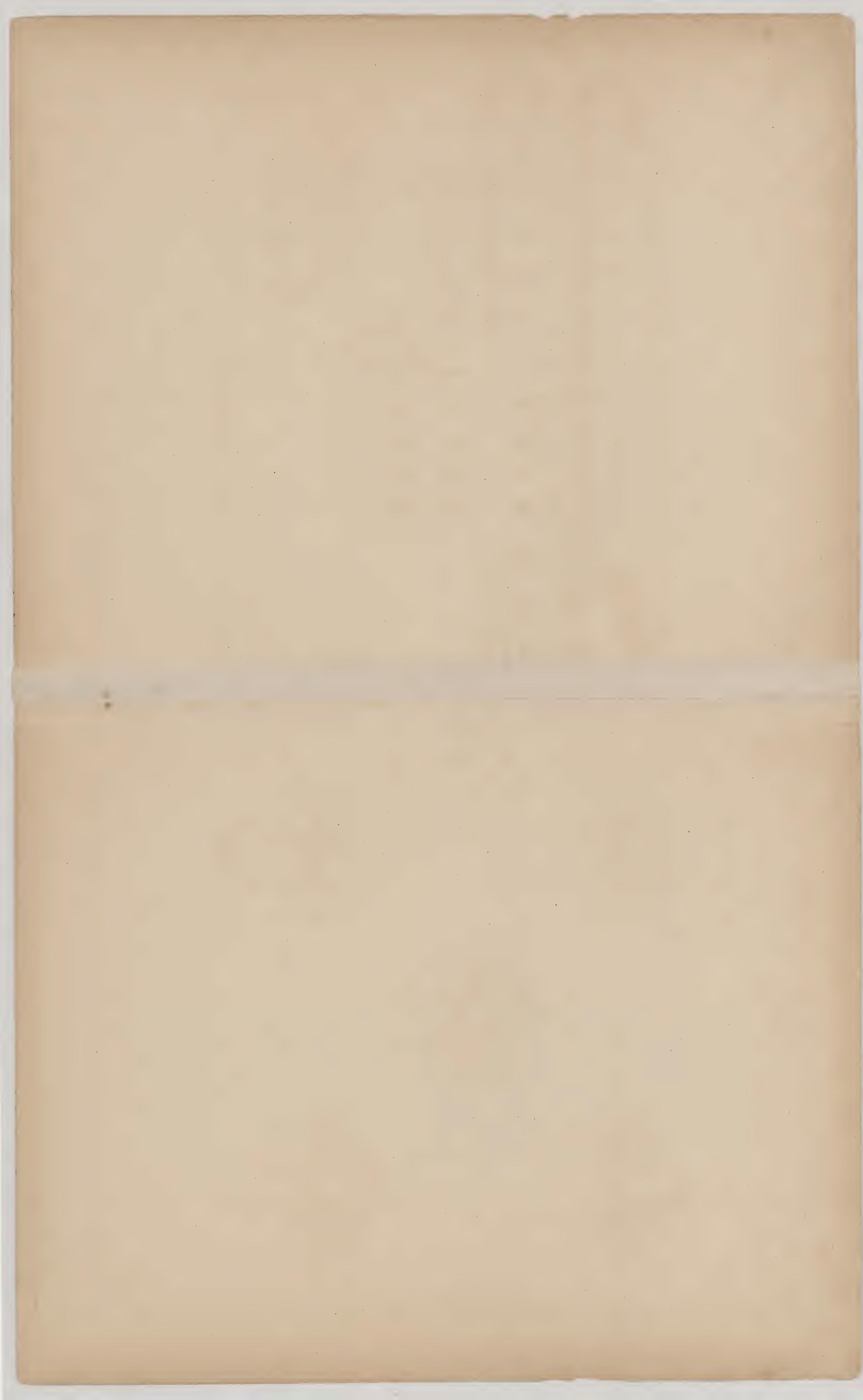
John R. Wood
Osnabruck, Stormont Co.



Andrew Hodges
(deceased) Cornwall.

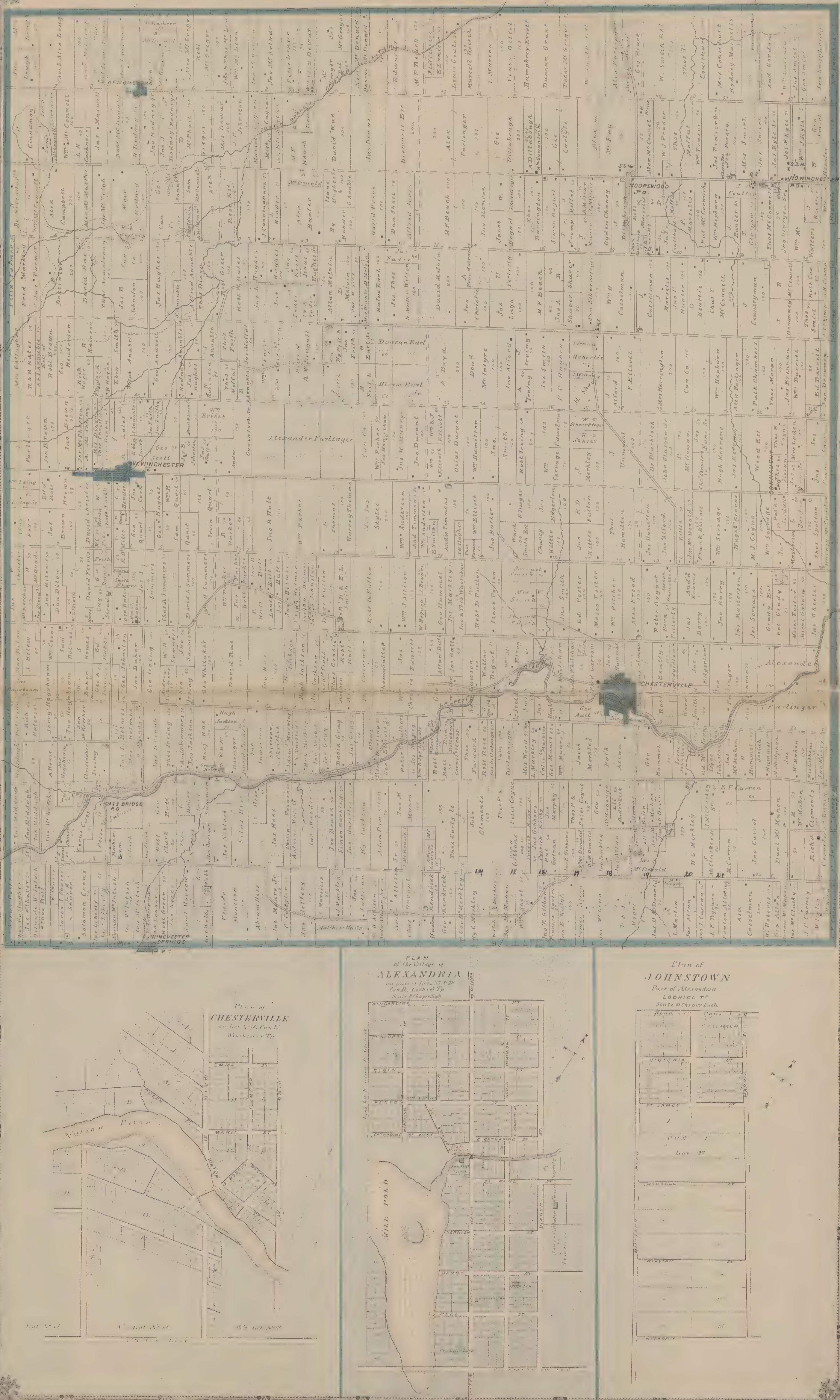


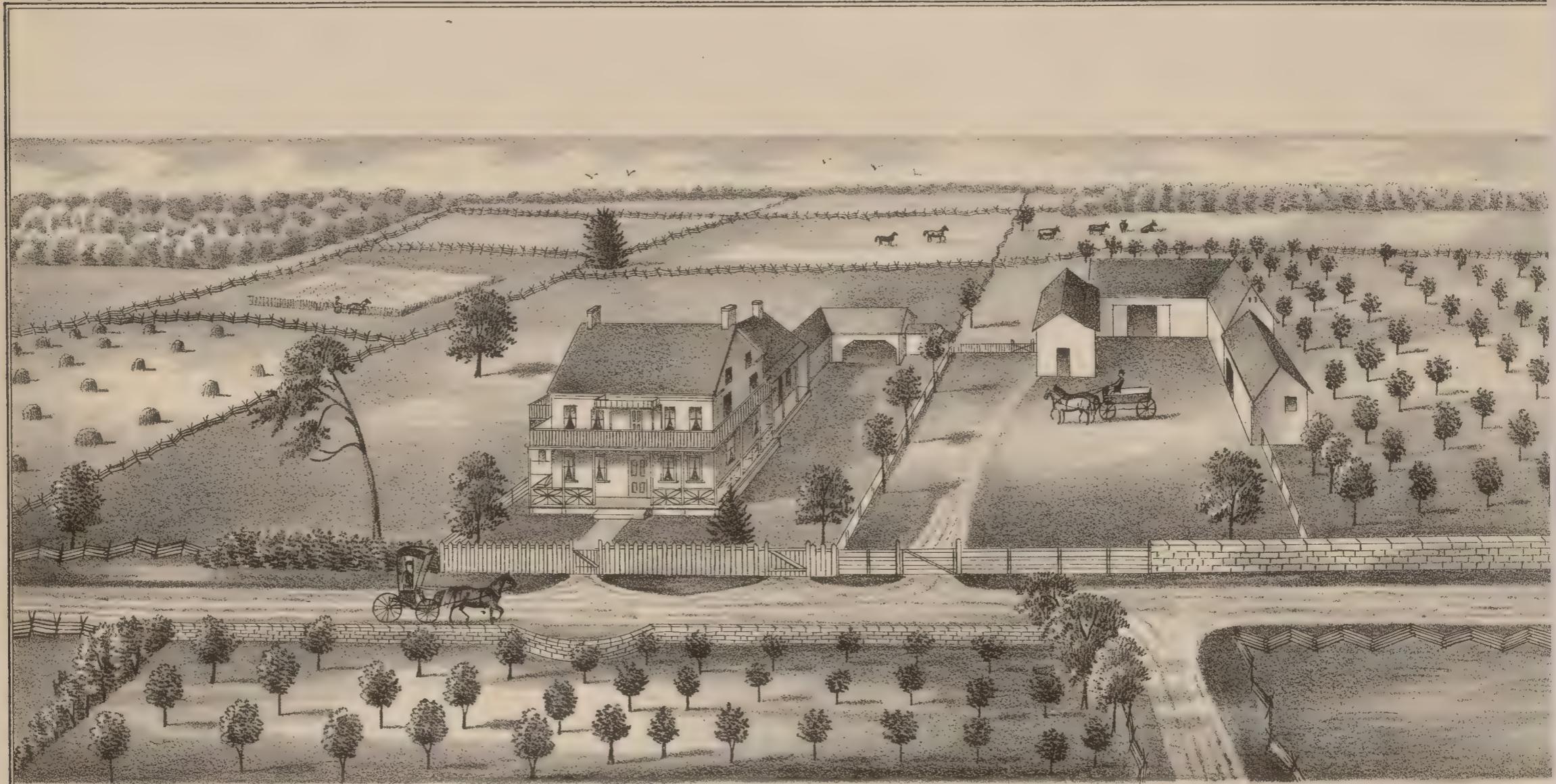
William Binions
(deceased)
Matilda T.P. Dundas Co.



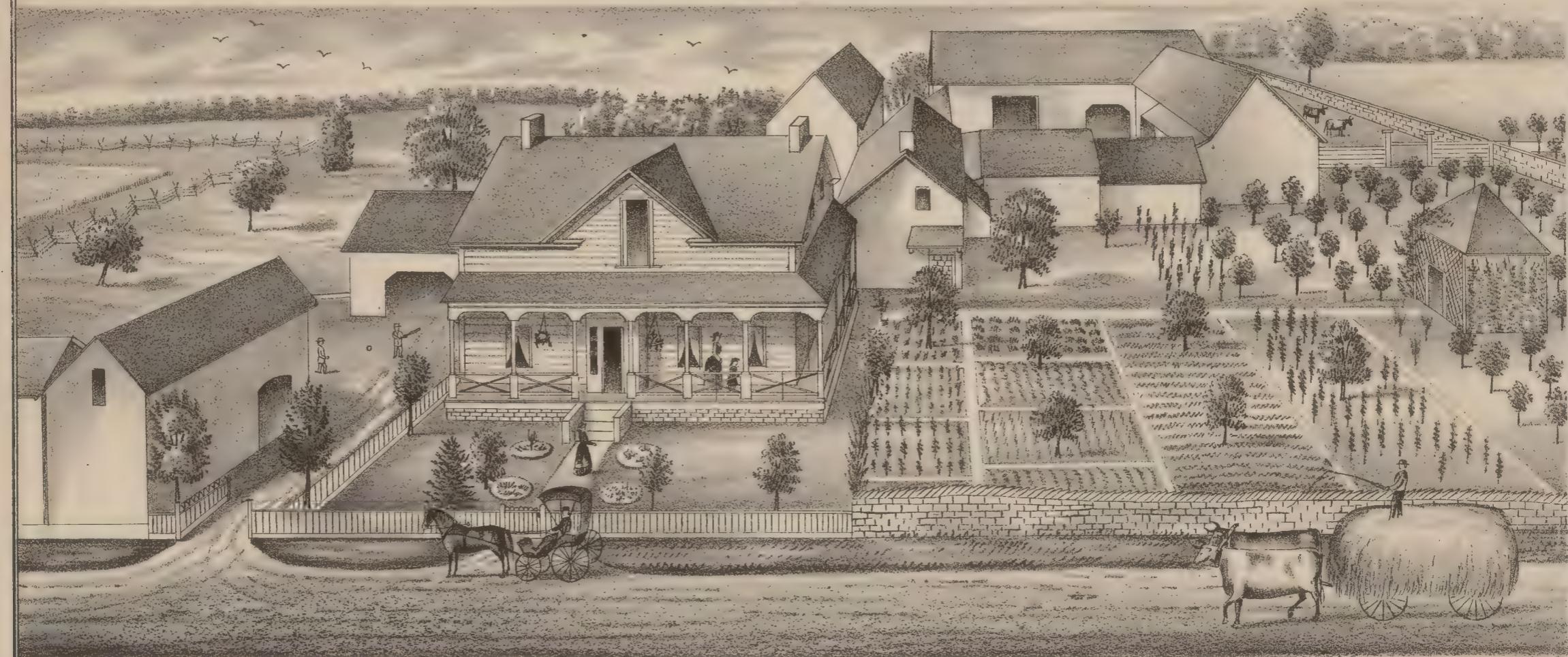
MAP OF WINCHESTER

Scale: 50 Chains = 1 inch

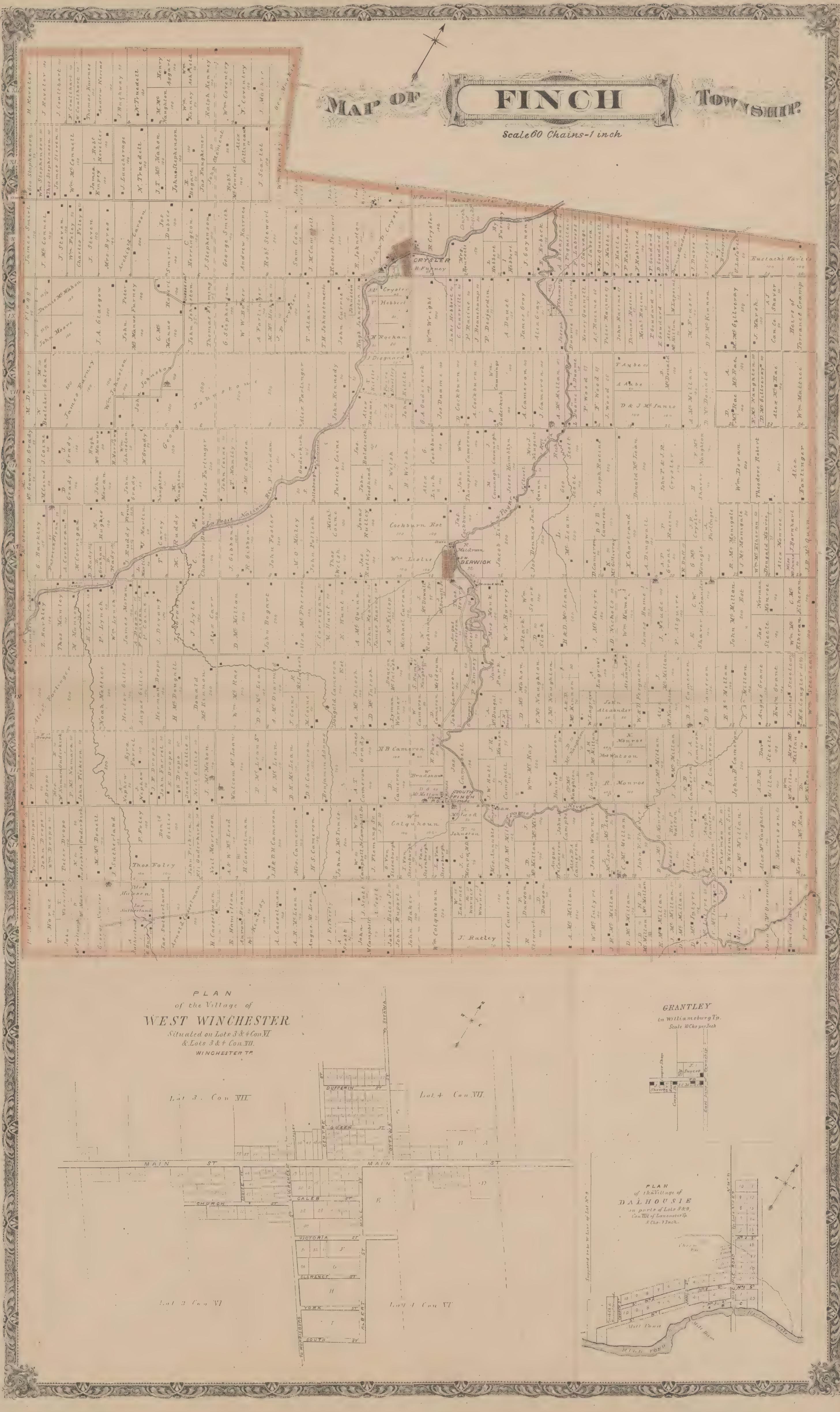




FARM RES. OF D.A. MCPHERSON LANCASTER TP, GLENGARRY CO. ONT.



FARM RES. OF BENJAMIN CLARK CON. 5, LOT 8, CHARLOTTENBURGH TP, GLENGARRY CO. ONT.



VILLAGE OF
MORRISBURG

SITUATED ON LOTS Nos 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. & 1/2 33

In the 1st Con of Williamsburg

SCALE 600FT. PER. IN

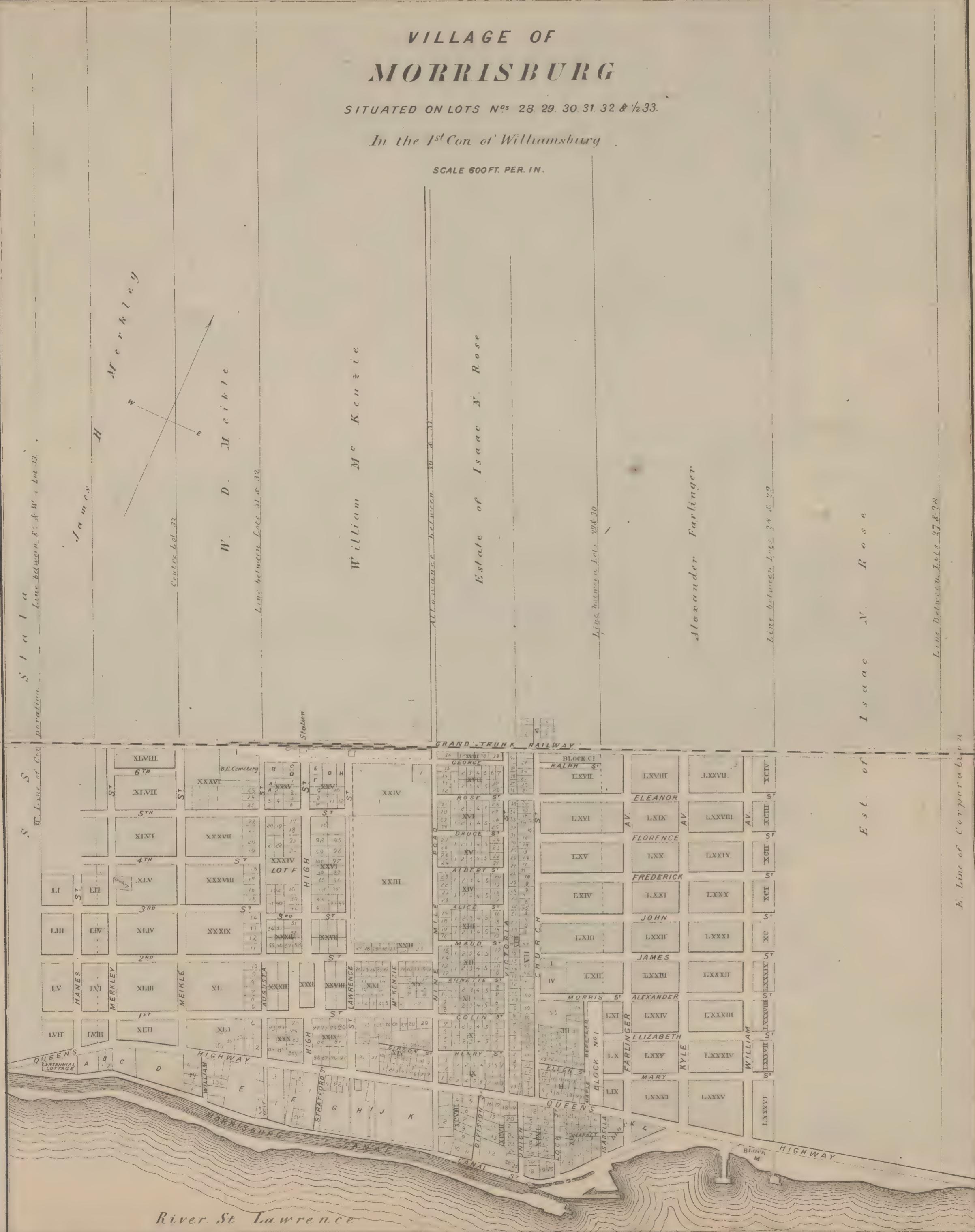
WILLIAM M. C. KEELEY

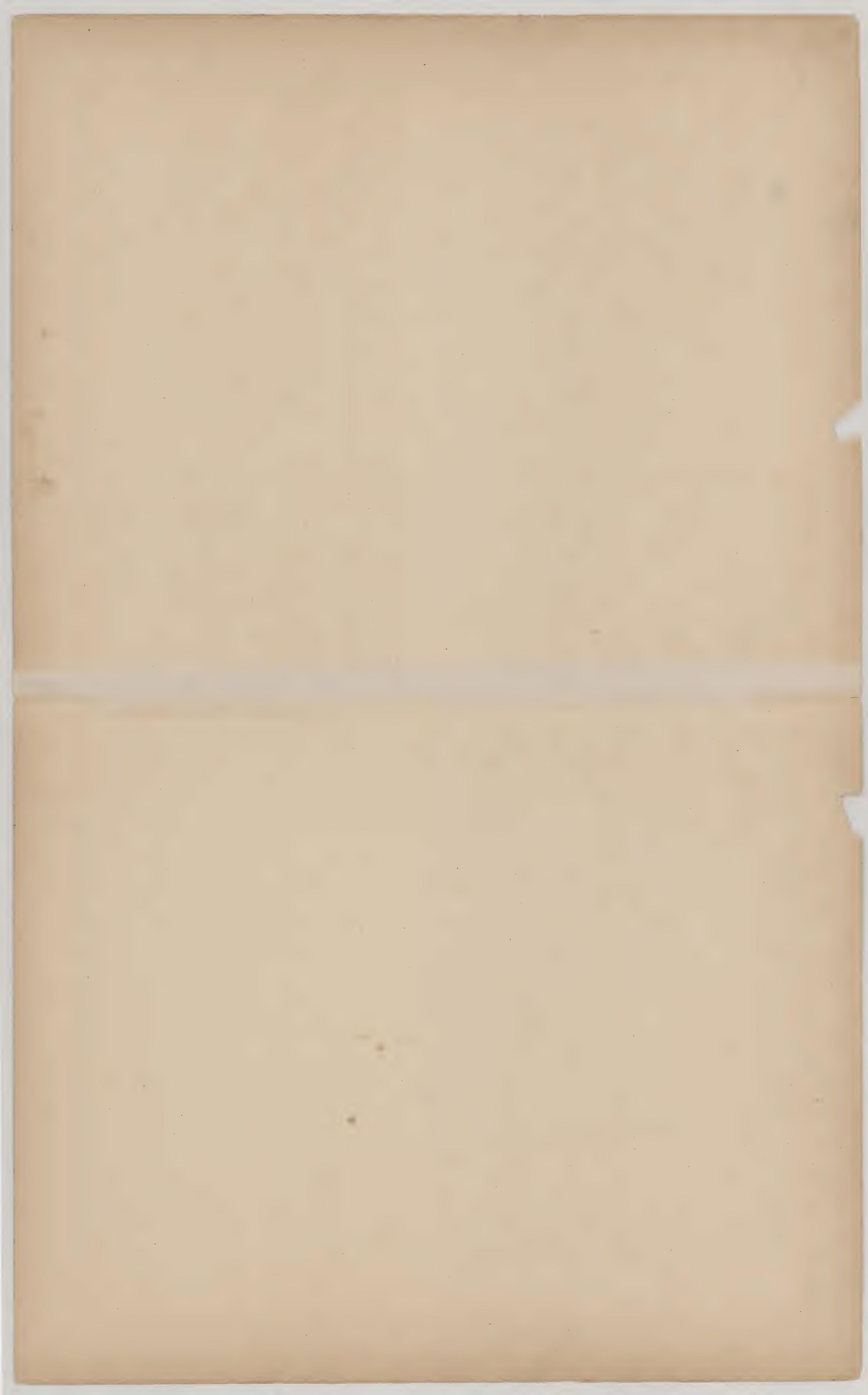
1880-1881 1881-1882 1882-1883 1883-1884 1884-1885

172 *Journal of Paleontology*, 42(1), 1968

Feb 11 1928 B. & T. Co. Inc. 27 & 28

Ex. Line of Consonants

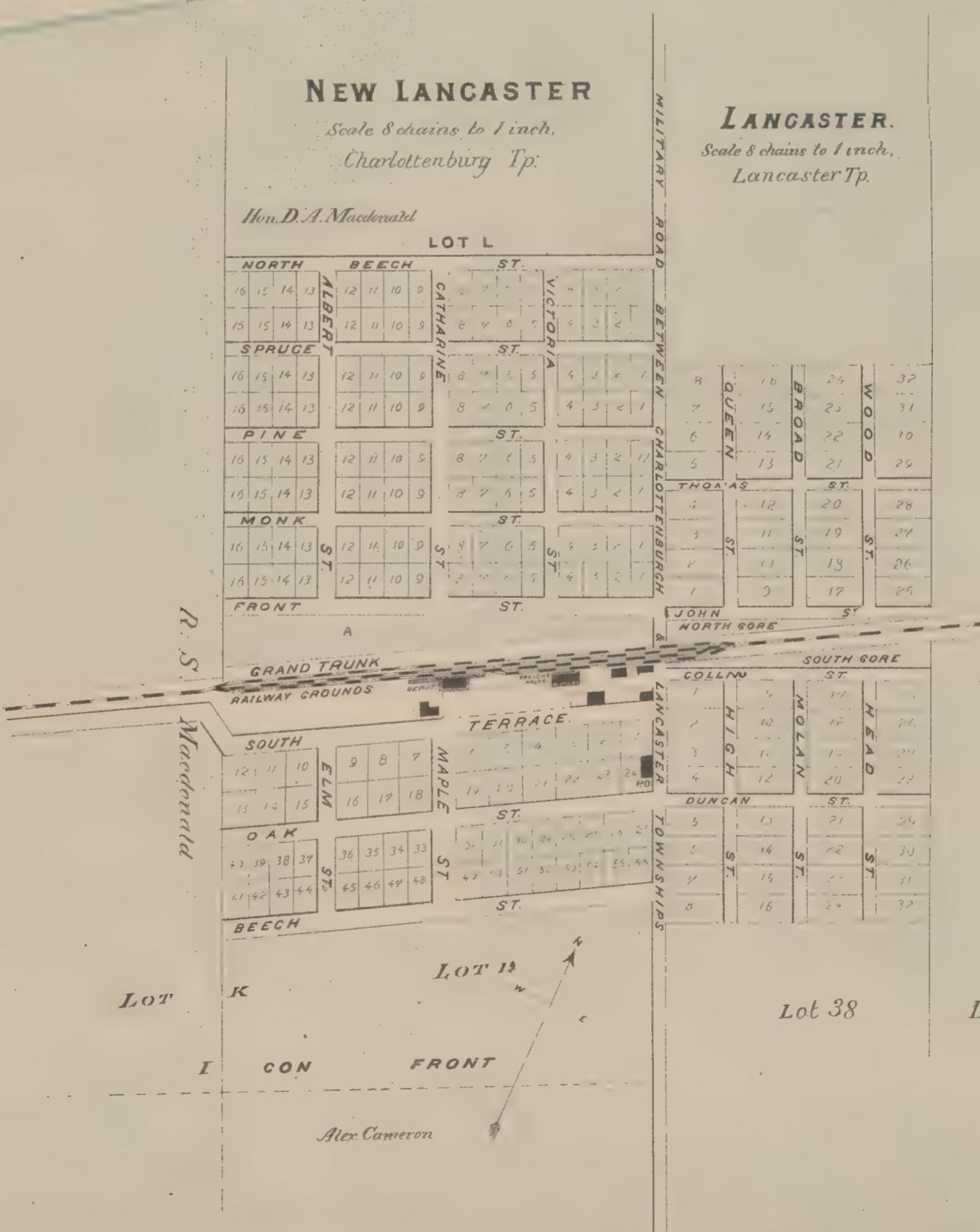
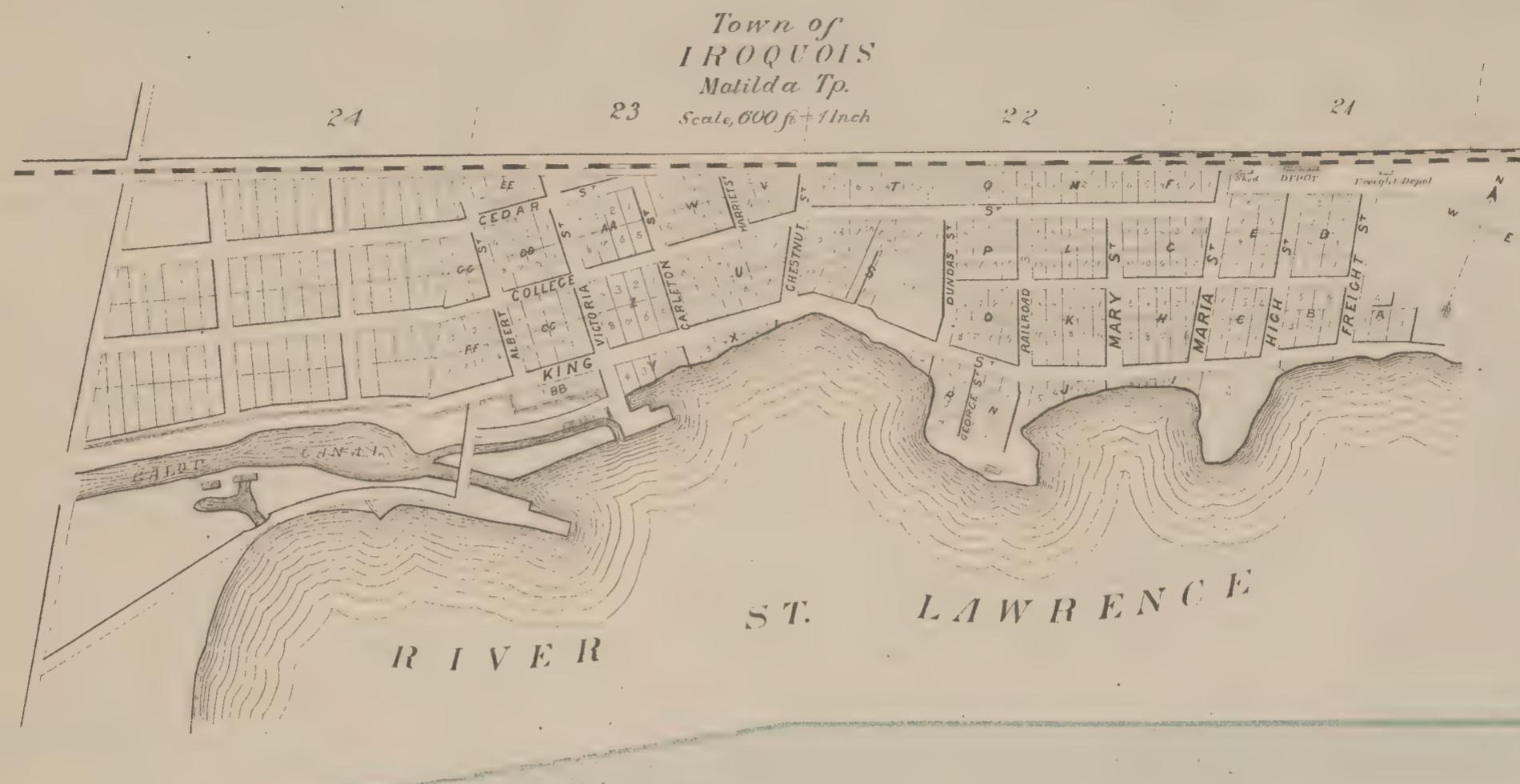




MAP OF ROXBOROUGH

Scale 50 Chains = 1 inch

TOWNSEND

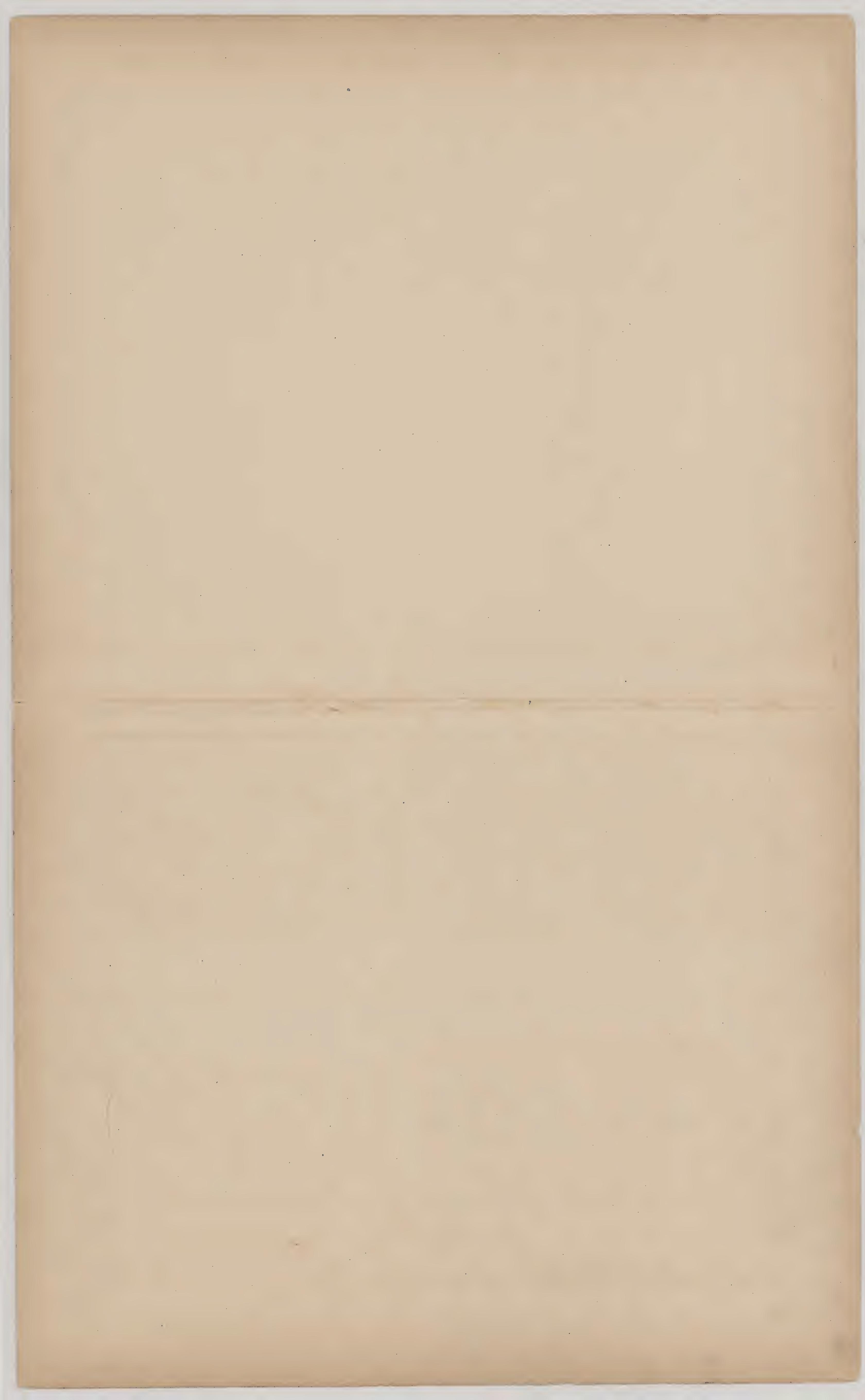


MAP OF KENYON TOWNSHIP.

Scale 60 Chains = 1 inch

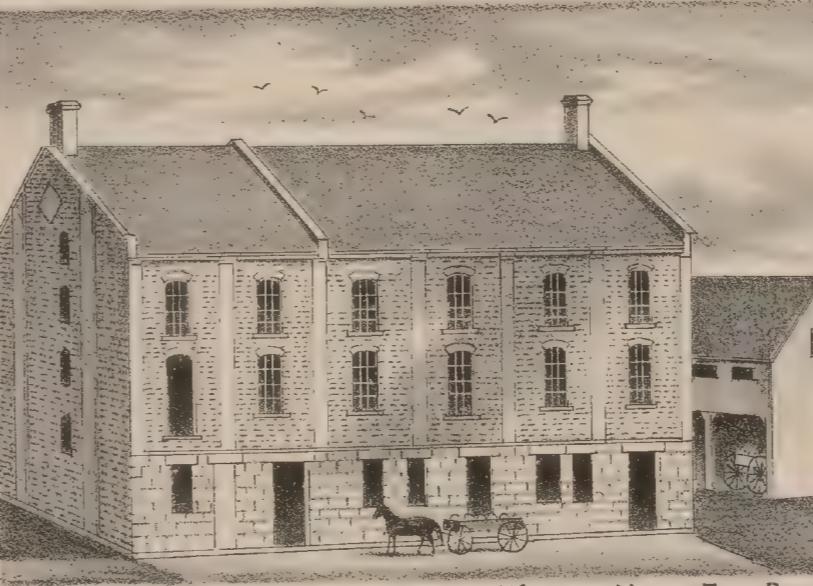
Wittagee of DUNVEGAN

PLAN
of the Village of
KIRK TOWN
on South part of Lot N.
Con't Lancaster Tp.





RES. & STORE OF S.H. RICHARDSON SOUTH MOUNTAIN, DUNDAS CO. ONT.



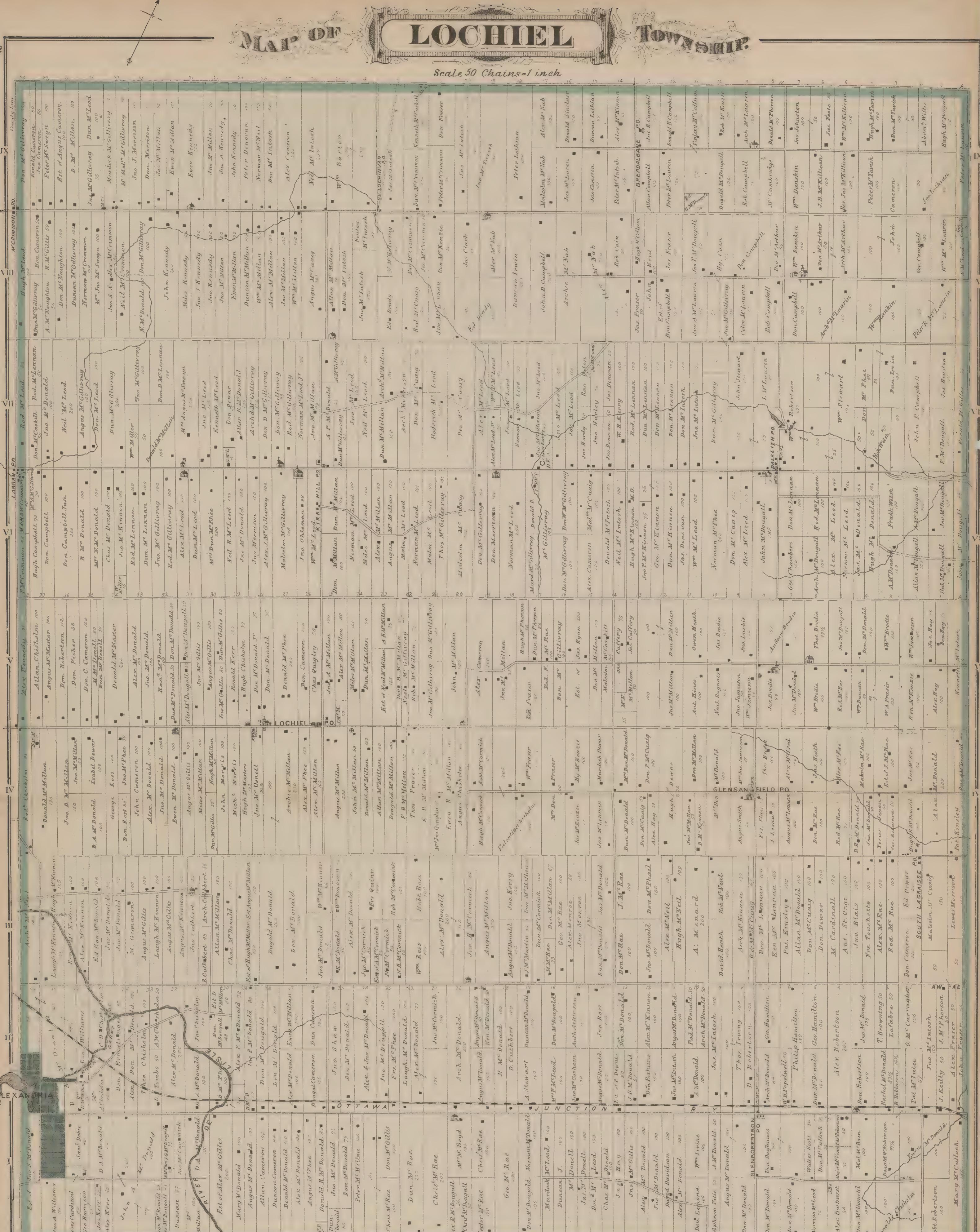
EXPRESS MILLS AND RES. OF WILLIAM MACK ESQ., DEALER IN GRAIN, FLOUR, &c. &c. CORNWALL, ONT.



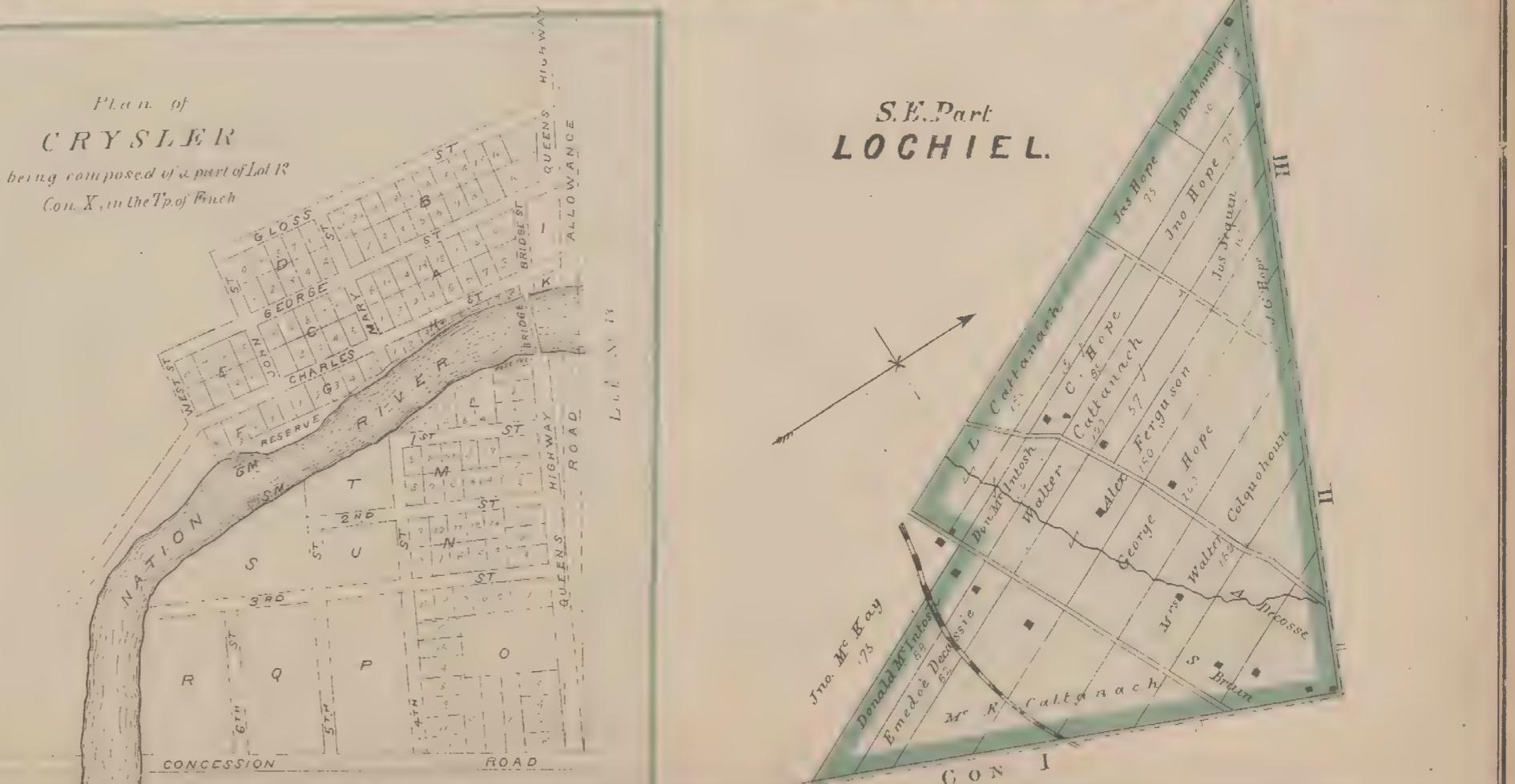
ALEXANDER FARLINGER, LAND OWNER AND PRODUCE MERCHANT, MORRISBURGH, DUNDAS CO. ONT.



RES. OF ALEX^R FARLINGER, MORRISBURGH, DUNDAS CO. ONT.



Plan of C R Y S T E R being composed of a part of Lot 12

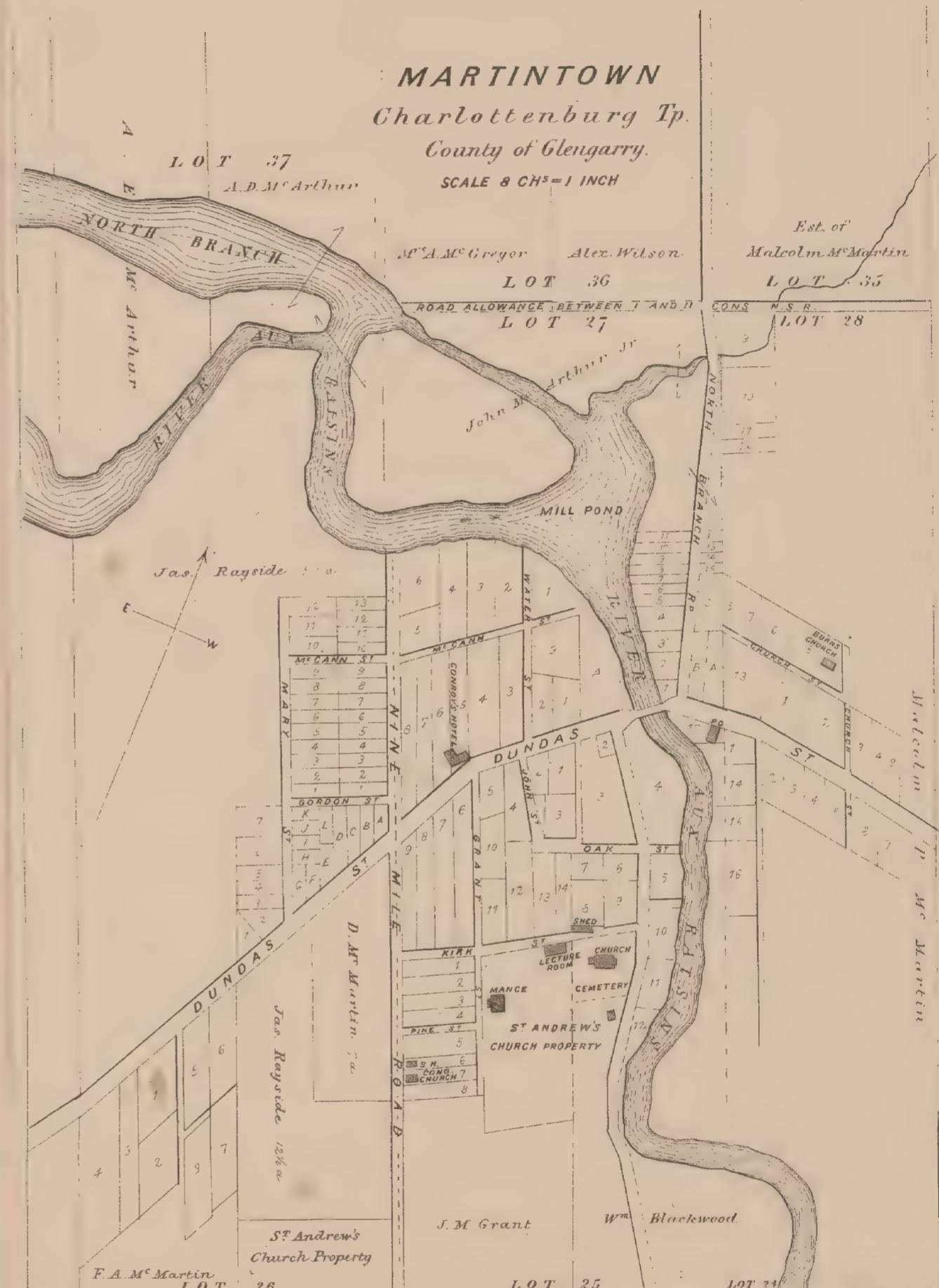
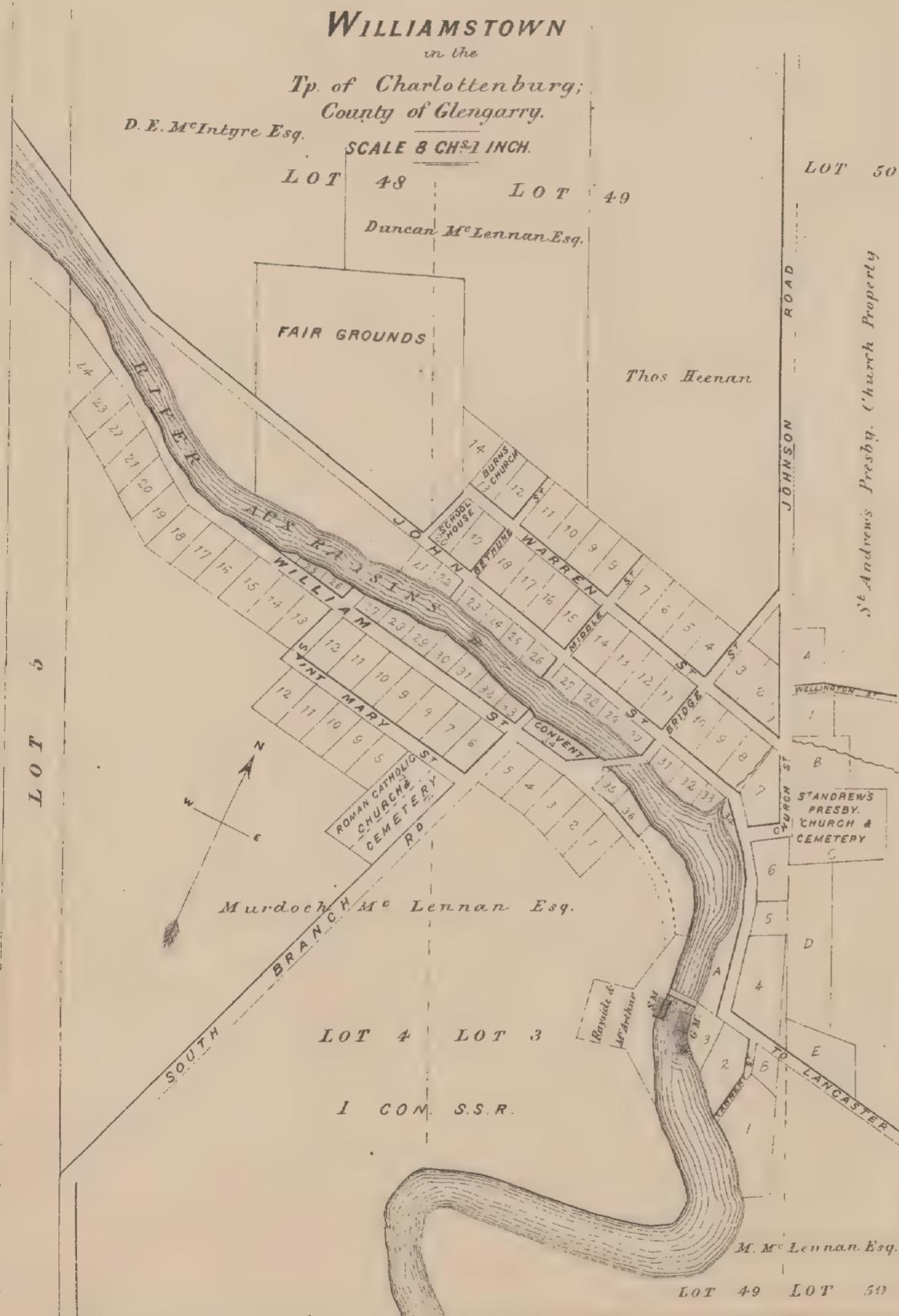




MAP OF CHARLOTTEBURGH TOWNSHIP

Scale 60 Chains = 1 inch





MAP OF LANCASTER

Scale 50 Chains = 1 inch

TOWN

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P R O V I N C E

LEN GORDON
PO

NEW LANCASTER

KIRK
TOWN
OR
LOWER
VILLAGE

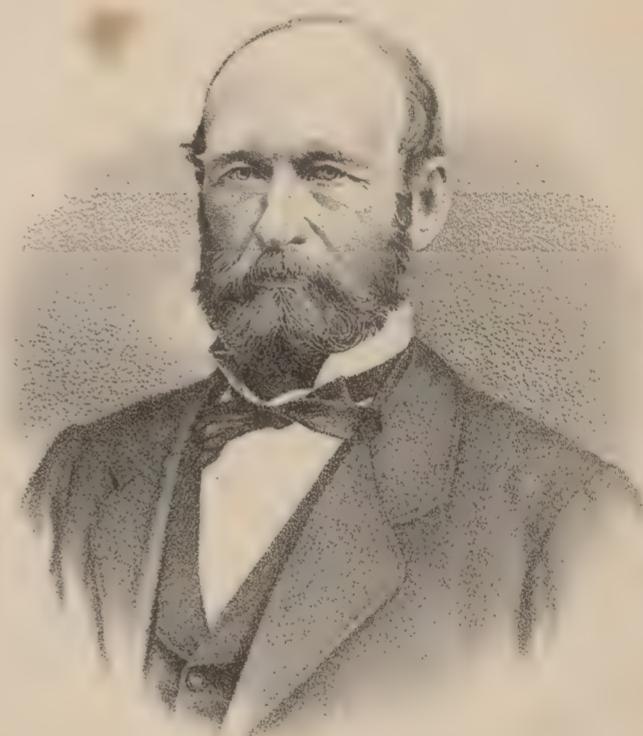




Isaac N. Rose
(Deceased)
MORRISBURG.



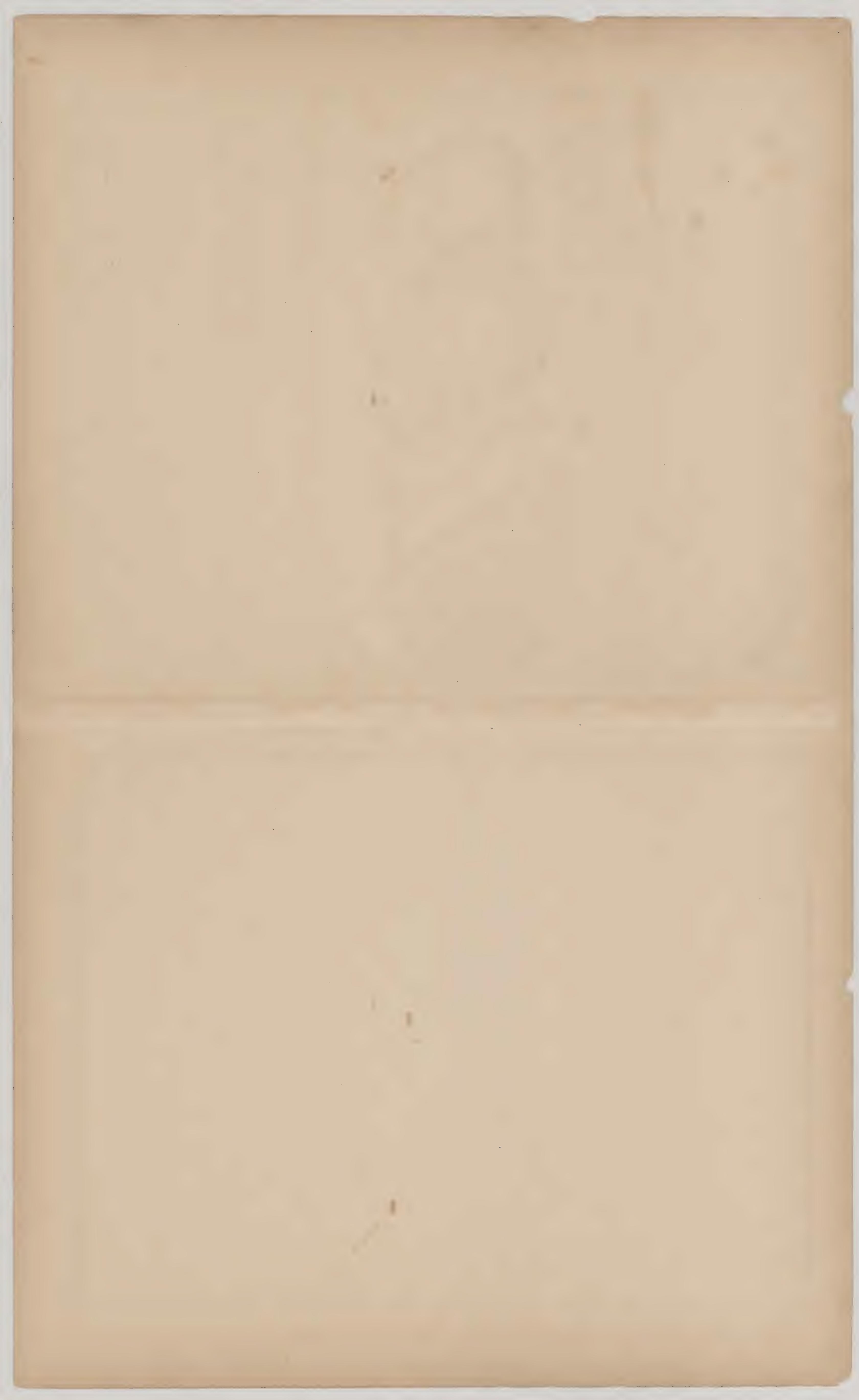
Frank Tyrrell
Barrister
MORRISBURG, ONT.



Alex Farlinger
MORRISBURG, ONT.



Chas. E. Hickey M.D.
MORRISBURG, ONT.



PATRONS' DIRECTORY

—OF THE—

Counties of Stormont, Dundas, and Glengarry.

TOWN OF CORNWALL.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	Con.	Lot.	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY.	Year Settled in Co.
Atchison, Wlliam.	Cornwall.			Builder.	Canada.	1835
Bergin, Dr. D., M. P.	"			Physician and Surgeon.	Canada.	1841
Bergin, J.	"			Barrister, &c.	Canada.	1841
Bayne, Dr. D.	"			Physician and Surgeon.	Canada.	1841
Copeland, John.	"			Registrar.	Scotland.	1829
Carman & Leitch.	"			Barristers, &c.	Canada.	
Carman, R. B.	"			Barrister (Carman & Leitch).	Canada.	1845
Colquhoun, William.	"			Retired Merchant and Magistrate.	Canada.	1814
Dingwall, J.	"			County Crown Attorney and Clerk of the Peace.	Canada.	1840
Fulton, Mrs. C.	"			Grocery Store.	Canada.	1873
Graveley, E. A., M. D.	"			Physician and Surgeon.	Canada.	1864
Graveley, John.	"			Reeve of Township.	Canada.	
Grant, W. H.	"			Proprietor of Albion Hotel.	Canada.	1846
Horsman, R. P.	"			Station Agent, G. T. R.	England.	1871
Hodge, Andrew.	"			Proprietor Cornwall Mills.	Canada.	1849
Hickinson, Dr. J. J.	"			Physician and Surgeon.	Canada.	1819
Johnstone, J. C.	"			Contractor and Builder.	Scotland.	1857
Jesmer, M. A.	"			Liveryman.	United States.	1863
Kirkpatrick Bros.	"			Dry Goods and Clothing, Ready-made and to order.	Canada.	1869
Leitch, James.	"			Barrister (Carman & Leitch).	Canada.	1850
McLean, Neil.	"			Agent Bank of Montreal.	Canada.	1870
McIntyre, D. E.	"			Sheriff of Dundas, Stormont, and Glengarry.	Scotland.	1835
McGinn, A.	"			Proprietor Livery Stables.	Canada.	1838
McDonell, George.	"			Merchant and Postmaster.	Scotland.	1868
McDonald, D. G.	"			Agent London and Canadian Loan and Agency Company, General Agent Loan and Insurance.	Canada.	1823
McDonald, J. D.	"			Proprietor Commercial Hotel.	Canada.	1876
McLaughlin & Cameron.	"			Marble Dealers.	Canada.	1874
McIntyre, John.	"			Merchant, Reeve of Cornwall.	Canada.	1840
McIntyre, D. D.	"			Accountant.	Canada.	1845
Monroe, D.	"			Insurance Agent, Fire, Life, Accident, and Live Stock. Insurance effected at reasonable rates. Money to Loan on Real Estate.	Canada.	
Mattice, C. J.	"			Mayor.	Canada.	1839
MacLennan, D. B.	"			Barrister.	Canada.	1861
Maley, A. J.	"			Proprietor of American House.	United States.	1874
Masterson, L.	"			Proprietor of Ottawa Hotel.	Canada.	1834
Macdonald, H. S.	"			Barrister.	Canada.	1848
Macdonald, Aeneas.	"			Deputy County Treasurer.	Canada.	1856
Plamondon, E.	"			Proprietor of St. Lawrence Hotel.	Canada.	1831
Pool, Charles.	"			Counties' Clerk, and Clerk of Div. Court.	England.	1843
Pringle, J. F.	"			Judge of the County Court, Stormont, Dundas, and Glengarry.	France.	1817
Paymant, H.	"			Proprietor of Central Hotel.	Canada.	1841
Ross, A. O.	"			Lumberman.	Canada.	1833
Smyth, R.	"			Dealer in Boots, Shoes, and Sewing Machines.	Ireland.	1830
Snetsinger, John.	"			Builder and Dep Reeve of Cornwall, Proprietor of the Skating Rink.	Canada.	1835

CORNWALL TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	CORNWALL C' TRE	4	18	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY.	Year Settled in Co.
Anderson, R.	Cornwall C' tre	4	18	Township Clerk.	Scotland.	1842
Ainsworth, W.	Mille Roches.			Station Agent at Mille Roches.	Canada.	1872
Ault, O. C. J.	Cornwall C' tre	4-5R	20	Deputy Reeve of Cornwall.	Canada.	1843
Ault, Simon.	Moulinette.				Canada.	
Annable, Ira.	"	2-5R	29	Farmer.	Canada.	1833
Annable, John D.	"	"	28	Farmer.	Canada.	1817
Chisholm, A. C.	St. Andrew's.			Farmer.	Canada.	1842
Dixon, James N.	Moulinette.	1-4R	32		Canada.	1822
Fox, Rev. W. M.	St. Andrew's.	5	13	Parish Priest St. Andrew's Church.	Ireland.	1875
Fulton, John, J. P.	Lunenburg.	6	37	Farmer.	Canada.	1810
Harrison, Henry.	Moulinette.			Merchant (Harrison & McDonald).	Canada.	1863
Harrison & McDonald.	"			Merchants.	United States.	1833
Kezar, W.	Mille Roches.			General Merchant.	Canada.	1864
Kennedy, Alex.	Monckland.			Carriage Maker.	Canada.	1834
Latrace, Charles.	Mille Roches.	2-4R	24	Farmer.	Canada.	1864
McMartin, D. A.	Cornwall.			Farmer.	Canada.	1854
McDonald, John B.	Harrison's Cor's.	8	29	Farmer.	Canada.	1825
McDonald, George.	Moulinette.			Merchant (Harrison & McDonald).	Canada.	1856
Meagher, James.	Cornwall.	1	5	Farmer.	Canada.	1878
Moss, S. T.	Moulinette.	S. I.	6	Farmer and Drover.	Canada.	1862
Robertson, G., Sr.	Mille Roches.	1-2R	22	Farmer.	Canada.	1808
Snetsinger, J. G. M. P. F.	Moulinette.			Merchant.	Canada.	1833
Sheets, W. J.	Mille Roches.	S. I.	7	Farmer.	Canada.	1828
Smith, G. C.	"	1	14	Agent for Travelers', Isolated Risk, Farmers' Fire, and Western.	Canada.	1852
Shearer, James A.	"	1-2R	20	Farmer.	Canada.	1830
Tait, David.	"	1-4R	27	Farmer.	Scotland.	1823
Tait, Mrs. I. A.	"	S. I.	1	Farming.	Canada.	
Thompson, Hugh.	"	3-5R	25	Farmer.	Scotland.	1826
Wood, C. H.	Moulinette.			Woollen Manufacturer.	Canada.	1847
Wright, John.	Cornwall.	1-2R	20	Farmer.	Canada.	1799

MATILDA TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	Con.	Lot.	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY.	Year Settled in Co.
Ault, Edward.	Iroquois.			Druggist.	Canada.	1838
Bullis, James.	"			Marble Dealer.	Canada.	1874
Brouse, C. A.	"		1	29 Farmer.	Canada.	1830
Brouse, John G.	"	1	25	Farmer, Treasurer of Iroquois, 6th Division Court Bailiff.	Canada.	
Binions, William C.	"	1	31	Farmer.	Canada.	1819
Carman, J. A. & Co.	"			Hardware Merchants.	Canada.	1810
Carson, John A.	"			Cabinet Maker and Undertaker.	Canada.	1865
Cameron, L.	"			Lumber Merchant.	Canada.	1867
Carman, Philip.	"			Farmer.	Canada.	1806
Caselman, A. C.	Morrisburg.	1	1	Farmer.	Canada.	1840
Carman, Peter.	Iroquois.	1	24	Farmer.	Canada.	1799
Doran, W. M.	"			Merchant.	Canada.	1850
Doran, John.	"			Retired Farmer and J. P., Commis- sioner Q. B.	Canada.	
Doran, George.	Morrisburg.	1	2 & 3	Farmer.	Canada.	1821
Feader, Lucas.	Iroquois.	"		Retired Farmer.	Canada.	1805
Feader, Wm. A.	"	1	27	Farmer.	Canada.	1817
Gilson, George.	Brinston's Cors.	6	25	Farmer and Township Clerk.	Canada.	1838
Graham, J. H.	Iroquois.			Publisher <i>Times</i> .	Canada.	1877
Harkness, John, M.D.	Iroquois.	3	20	Physician.	Canada.	1841
Harkness, Adam.	"	3	19	Farmer.	Canada.	1835
Larmour, D.	"	3	14	Farmer and Mechanic.	Canada.	1834
McDonell, Alexander.	Iroquois.	1	8	Farmer.	Canada.	1812
McIntosh, E. H.	Dundela.	4	10	Farmer.	Canada.	1827
Morrison, E. B.	Iroquois.			Proprietor Morrison House.	Canada.	1848
Murray, John.	"			Merchant Tailor.	Canada.	1858
Marseles, Isaiah.	"	1	26	Farmer.	Canada.	1836
Moarhouse, Thomas.	Morrisburg.	1	5	Farmer.	Ireland.	1820
Palmer, P. L.	Iroquois.	"		Barrister-at Law.	Canada.	1877
Parlow, John, Jr.	"	1	14	Farmer.	Canada.	1828
Parlow, John, Sr.	"	1	12	Farmer.	Canada.	1802
Ross, J. S.	"			General Produce Dealer.	Canada.	1841
Redmond, S.	"	1	23	Farmer.	Canada.	1833
Redmond, Nicholas.	"	1	23	Farmer.	Canada.	1822
Ross, George.	Cornwall.			Proprietor of the Palace Hotel.	Canada.	1831
Robertson, George.	Morrisburg.	1	7	Farmer.	Canada.	1821
Robertson, S.	"	2	7	Farmer.	Canada.	1831
Shaver, Samuel.	Iroquois.	1	33	Farmer.	Canada.	1799
Stacy, Charles H.	"	1	11	Farmer.	Canada.	1841
Smyth, Oliver.	Dundela.	3	3	Farmer.	Ireland.	1842
Tuttle, John N.	Iroquois.	"		Reeve and Conveyancer.	Canada.	1834
Tuttle, Reuben.	"	1	12	Farmer.	Canada.	1832
Tuttle, J. E.	Dundela.	4	9	Farmer.	Canada.	1830
Wallace, D.	Iroquois.	3	27	Reeve of Matilda.	Canada.	1828
Wert, Gordon.	"	1	33	Farmer.	Canada.	1823

ROXBOROUGH TOWNSHIP.

PATRONS' DIRECTORY OF THE COUNTIES OF

MOUNTAIN TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	Con.	Lot.	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY.	Year Settled in Co.
Armstrong, Thomas	W. Winchester	9	24	Farmer	Ireland	1847
Bolton, Henry H.	South Mountain	2	14	Farmer	Ireland	1818
Barry, Edward	Lockville	2	14	Farmer	Canada	1838
Burrell, Caleb	Inkerman	2	17	Farmer	Canada	1825
Brown, William	Heckston	3	2	Farmer	Canada	1856
Bowen, P. C.	W. Winchester			Cattle Broker and Auctioneer, Proprietor Union Hotel	Canada	1836
Bowen, Nelson	South Mountain			Proprietor Bowen House	Canada	1824
Brimer, Daniel	Smirlville	6	9	Farmer	Canada	1831
Baldwin, John W.	"	6	7	Farmer	Canada	1838
Cleland, M.	South Mountain			School Teacher	Canada	1860
Clark, Alexander	South Gower	6	3	Farmer	Ireland	1832
Cleland, Thomas	South Mountain	1	9	Farmer	Canada	1850
Conigan, Alva	Inkerman			Township Treasurer, Post Master, and Telegraph Operator	Canada	1840
Cameron, Alexander	South Mountain	4	5	Farmer	Canada	1860
Corry, James	Inkerman	3	17	Farmer	Ireland	1850
Clark, James C.	South Mountain	4	10	Farmer and School Teacher	Canada	1847
Durant, Charles	Inkerman			General Merchant	Canada	1835
Grant, Peter	South Mountain	4	3	Farmer	Canada	1851
Grant, James	Heckston	4	1	Farmer	Canada	1804
Hyndman, Joseph	South Mountain			Miller and Township Clerk	Canada	1840
Harkness, Robert	Inkerman			Proprietor of Harkness House	Canada	1833
Henderson, J. C.	South Mountain			Proprietor of Ontario House	United States	1827
Jackson, James	"	4	8	Farmer	Canada	1813
Kennedy, William	"	1	1	Farmer and Shoemaker	Canada	1844
Keys, William	Smirlville	6	8	Farmer	Ireland	1840
Laushway, James E.	South Mountain	4	8	General Merchant	Canada	1845
McEwen, James	Inkerman			Carriage Maker and Gen. Bl'ksmith	Canada	1845
McConnell, Alexander	North Mountain	12	11	Farmer	Ireland	1848
Mulloy, George	Inkerman	7	21	Farmer and Reeve	Ireland	1852
Montgomery, James	Smirlville			Hotel Keeper	Ireland	1858
Richardson, Lot	Vancamp Mills	5	10	Farmer and Dep. Reeve of Township	Canada	1833
Raymond, Richard	Kemptville	6	2	Farmer	England	1858
Richardson, S. H.	South Mountain			Postmaster, General Merchant, and Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.	Canada	1846
Stacey, George, M.D.	"	2	7	Physician and Surgeon	Canada	1872
Sipes, Andrew	Smirlville	8	8	Farmer and J. P.	Canada	1807
Smith, D. C.	South Gower	7	1	Farmer	Canada	1845
Settles, Henry	Smirlville	7	4	Farmer	Canada	1834
Smith, Thomas	W. Winchester	7	22	Farmer	Ireland	1831
Thompson, William	North Mountain	9	1	Farmer	Scotland	1846
Veitch, Samuel	W. Winchester	8	21	Farmer	United States	1854
Veitch, Thomas	"	8	22	Farmer	United States	1852
Wyatt, D. M.	"	10	24	General Agency	Canada	1846
Walter, David	Heckston	3	3	Farmer	Canada	1836
Wilson, D. H., M. D.	Smirlville			Physician and Surgeon	Canada	1855

WINCHESTER TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	Con.	Lot.	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY.	Year Settled in Co.
Anabell, George	W. Winchester	8	5	Farmer	Canada	1839
Anabell, Stephen	"	8	4	Farmer	Canada	1839
Allison, Andrew, Sr.	Dunbar	1	11	Farmer	Ireland	1830
Broder, Andrew, M. B.P.	W. Winchester			Produce Dealer	Canada	1866
Beach, M. F.	"			Grist and Saw Mills, Sash and Doors, General dealer in Lumber, House Furnishing	Canada	1856
Brown, S.	"			Harness, Trunks, Saddles and Carriage Trimming of best material	Canada	1878
Bissell, H. S.	"			Tinsmith	Canada	1870
Baker, John B.	"	5	4	Farmer and Lime Burner. Lime kept constantly on hand	Canada	1833
Brown, Robert	"	6	2	Farmer	Scotland	1841
Bow, William, J.P.	"			General Merchant, Merchant Tailor, Druggist, and Postmaster	Scotland	1840
Blacklock, J. J., M.D. C.M.	Chesterville			Physician and Surgeon	Canada	1824
Bogart, Giles W.	"	5	16	Farmer	United States	1840
Bates, Robert	W. Winchester	9	7	Farmer	Canada	1875
Buist, R.	Chesterville			Cabinet Maker and Furniture Dealer	Scotland	1857
Bilows, John	W. Winchester	5	2	Farmer, &c.	Canada	1838
Barrigar, Mary E.	W'chester Sp'gs	2	6	Farming	Canada	1845
Barrigar, Mary	"	2	6	Farming and Weaving	Canada	1845
Balls, Robert	W. Winchester	4	10	Farmer	England	1839
Cameron, Alexander	"			Cutter	Scotland	1875
Carter, David	Chesterville			Tinsmith	Canada	1876
Carlyle, Thomas	Dunbar	2	13	Farmer, &c.	Scotland	1840
Case, Elijah	Cass Bridge	2	5	Thresher and Potash Manufacturer	Canada	1842
Carruthers, Peter	Chesterville	3	12	Farmer, &c.	Scotland	1855
Cross, Thomas	"	4	10	Farmer	England	1836
Docksteader, P.	Ormond	10	1	Farmer	Canada	1852
Elliot, Wm. and Jas.	Chesterville			Carriage Manufacturers, General work	Canada	1872
Errett, William	W. Winchester	7	7	Farmer	Canada	1851
Errett, Guy E.	"	7	7	Farmer	Canada	1853
Edgerton, John	Chesterville	4	19	Proprietor Woolen Mills and Shingle Factory. Work promptly done	Canada	1835
Elliott, George	"	3	11	Farmer	Scotland	1855
Flynn, Matthew	"			Hotel Proprietor	United States	1852
Fraser, W. J.	Morewood	11	19	Farmer and Councillor	Canada	1849
Foster, Moses	Chesterville	5	17	Farmer, &c.	Canada	1855
Gardner, William	W. Winchester			Harness M'krand Carriage Trimmer	Canada	1872
Gray, James	Cass Bridge	3	10	Farmer, &c.	Canada	1853
Gray, Emma J.	"	3	10	Farmer	Canada	1853
Hagaboom, John H.	Chesterville	5	8	Farmer	Canada	1820
Holmes, Thomas	W. Winchester	4	2	Farmer	Canada	1876
Holmes, James	Cass Bridge	3	4	Farmer, &c.	Canada	1849
Irving, George	W. Winchester	4	5	Farmer and Councillor	Scotland	1841
Johnston, J. B.	"	7	6	Farmer, &c.	Canada	1836
Johnston, George	"	4	4	Farmer, &c.	Scotland	1842
Laing, George	"	6	1	Yeoman	Scotland	1834
McKercher, John	Cass Bridge	2	2	Farmer and Reeve	Canada	1822
McEwen, Rev. P. H.	Ormond	12	4	Baptist Minister	Canada	1872
McLaren, D.	"	11	4	General Blacksmith	Canada	1868
McIntosh, Peter	Cass Bridge	2	3	Farmer, Dealer in Agricultural Implements and Postmaster	Canada	1836
McConnell, S.	Ormond	11	2	Farmer and Justice of the Peace	Ireland	1841
McIntosh, Joseph	W'chester Sp'gs	1	4	Farmer, &c.	Canada	1855
Munro, John	Chesterville			Grist and Saw Mill	Canada	1854
Mood, H. W.	"			General Merchant	Canada	1854
Malloy, William	Ormond	12	9	Proprietor Saw and Shingle Mill. Lumber constantly on hand, Lumber planed to order	Canada	1869

WINCHESTER TOWNSHIP—Continued.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	Con.	Lot.	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY.	Year Settled in Co.
Middagh, Joseph	Cass Bridge	3	1	Farmer	Canada	1848
Moodie, James	"	2	10	Breeder of Ayrshire and Jersey Cattle, and Berkshire Pigs	Canada	1877
Munro, J. W., Jr.	Chesterville	2	12	Farmer and Carpenter. Buildings finished with neatness and dispatch	Canada	1836
Munro, J. W.	"	7	12	Farmer, &c.	Canada	1836
Park, Robert	W. Winchester	5	7	Farmer	Canada	1847
Pitcher, William H.	Chesterville	5	18	Farmer	Canada	1837
Pamilton, Adam	"	2	11	Farmer	Canada	1838
Quart, William	W. Winchester	6	4	Farmer, &c.	Ireland	1838
Quart, Samuel	"	6	5	Farmer, &c.	Canada	1839
Quart, Irwin	"	6	6	Farmer, &c.	Canada	1838
Rae, William	Chesterville			Clerk of Court	Canada	1842
Rowat, Rev. A.	W. Winchester			Presbyterian Minister	Canada	1871
Rae, John	Cass Bridge	4	8	Farmer and Breeder of Galloway stock	Scotland	1852
Rae, David	W. Winchester	4	7	Farmer and Breeder of Galloway stock	Scotland	1852
Sharp, Theron	"			Commercial Hotel	United States	1878
Shaver, William	W'chester Sp'gs	1	2	Farmer	Canada	1843
Scanlon, Rev. John	Chesterville			Methodist Minister	Canada	1878
Smith, Samuel	"	4	14	Farmer	Canada	1871
Smith, William M.	"			District Insurance Agent	Canada	1842
Simpson, Robert	Morewood			Proprietor of Carding and Fulling Mills	Scotland	1874
Shaver, Joseph W.	W'chester Sp'gs	1				

STORMONT, DUNDAS, AND GLENGARRY.

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KENYON TOWNSHIP—Continued.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	Con.	Lot.	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY.	Year Settled in Co.
McRae, Duncan A.	Glen Norman			Farmer	Canada	1849
McDonald, Angus.	Alexandria			Registrar of Glengarry County	Canada	1823
McLean, Hugh	Dominionville			General Merchant	Scotland	1849
McLachlan, Angus.	"			Carriage Maker, Notfield	Canada	1855
McIntyre, Donald.	"	3	35	Manuf'r of Ploughs, Sugar Kettles, Road Scrapers, &c. Farming implements repaired	Canada
McDonald, Ranald.	Greenfield	4	25	Farmer	Scotland	1836
McEwen, Ewen.	Dominionville			Carriage Manufacturer and General Blacksmith	Canada	1853
McDonell, Angus J.	Martintown	12	7 & 8	Farmer	Canada	1823
McDonell, Angus A.	Dominionville	14	1-5	Farmer and Deputy Reeve	Canada	1825
McIntosh, Peter.	Breadalbane	9	14	Farmer	Canada	1839
McDonald, Angus K.	Alexandria	3	4	Farmer and Councillor	Canada	1815
McDonald, A. J.	"			Prop'r. St. Lawrence Hotel, Sale and Exchange Stables	Canada	1830
McIntosh, Angus	Dunvegan	9	24	General Merchant	Canada	1859
McRae, Alexander.	"			Hotel Proprietor	Canada	1839
McDermid, William.	"			Physician	Canada	1849
McMillan, Donald.	"			Farmer and Prop'r. Star Hotel	Canada	1842
McLeod, William.	Kirkhill	6	26	Farmer and Postmaster	Canada	1821
McLaren, Duncan	Dominionville			Prop'r. of Saw, Shingle, and Carding Mill, Custom Cloth Dressing	Scotland	1863
McLeod, Alexander.	Dunvegan	9	25	Farmer	Canada	1846
McMillan, D. J.	"	8	34	Saw Mill Proprietor	Canada	1847
McNaughton, Daniel.	Dominionville	8	28	School Teacher S. S. No. 7	Canada	1860
McRae, Duncan A.	Glen Norman	13	1	Farmer	Canada	1849
McMaster, John.	Laggan	8	7	Farmer	Canada	1836
McLeod, N. K.	"	7	4	Farmer	Canada	1836
McNaughton, J. G.	"	7	1	Farmer and Saw Mill Proprietor	Canada	1835
McLean, Duncan	Greenfield	6	20	Farmer	Canada	1825
McNaughton, Charles.	"			Manager Steam Saw Mill at Greenfield	Canada	1849
McDonell, John.	Alexandria	4	11	Farmer and Saw Mill Proprietor	Canada	1825
McDonald, D. A.	"			Reeve and Postmaster	Canada	1838
McMaster, Donald.	"			Proprietor of Commercial Hotel	Canada	1878
McDonald, Archibald.	"			Prop'r. of Tannery and Manufacturer	Canada	1848
MacGillivray, G. H.	Williamstown			Merchant	Canada	1837
MacArthur, D. A.	Alexandria			Barrister, Greenfield	Canada
Macdonell, John A.	"			Physician and Surgeon	Scotland	1872
Munro, James, M. D.	Dominionville			Physician and Surgeon	Canada	1840
Munro, Alexander.	"	3	37	Farmer and J. P.	Canada	1833
Stewart, William.	Alexandria			Harness Maker	Scotland	1840
Simpson, John.	Alexandria			General Merchant	Canada	1840
Sinclair, Peter.	Athol	21	4 & 5	Farmer and J. P.	Canada	1828
Stewart, Alex. A.	Dunvegan	9	35	Farmer and Councillor	Canada	1843
Sproul, John.	Dominionville	15	3 & 4	Retired Farmer	Scotland	1817
Tiffany, Edward H.	Alexandria			Barrister, Commissioner for taking Affidavits for P. Q. Carding and Cloth Dressing, Saw Mill	Canada	1874
Tomb, David.	"			United States	1842	
Urquhart, William.	Dunvegan			Merchant and Postmaster	Canada	1848
Wardrop, N.	Alexandria			Assistant Master High School	United States	1877

WILLIAMSBURG TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	Con.	Lot.	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY.	Year Settled in Co.
Armstrong, W. & R.	Morrisburg			Proprietors Grand Trunk Hotel	Canada	1848
Archer, T.	Aultsville	3	4	Farmer	Ireland	1832
Bowman, William.	Morrisburg	3	24	Farmer	Canada	1840
Caselman, S. J.	N. Williamsb'rg	5	37	Farmer	Canada	1841
Chamberlain, T. F.	Morrisburg			Physician and Surgeon	Canada	1862
Crysler, J. P.				Registrar Dundas County	Canada
Crysler, C. S.	"			Lumber Merchant and Deputy Registrar	Canada	1847
Carman, H.	"			Collector of Customs	Canada	1825
Casselman, C. D.	"	1	17	Farmer, Brick Maker, and Shingle Factory	United States	1830
Casselman, A. C.	"	1	37	Farmer	Canada	1840
Castleman, G. S.	Aultsville	1	1	Farmer	Canada	1836
Castleman, Gordon	E. Williamsb'rg	1	9	Farmer and Brick Maker. Brick kept constantly on hand	Canada	1829
Castleman, Martin	"	1	9	Farmer	Canada	1845
Caselman, Ira W.	N. Williamsb'rg	1	31	General Blacksmith	Canada	1833
Deeks, William.	"	5	34	Farmer	Canada	1823
Doran, Austin.	Morrisburg	5	36	Livery and Sale Stable	United States	1851
Dickey, James.	N. Williamsb'rg	5	36	Reeve of Williamsburg	Canada	1836
Farlinger, Alexander.	Morrisburg			Real Estate Owner & Produce Dealer	Canada	1854
Ford, Walter.	"			Proprietor Windsor House, Morrisburg	Canada	1841
Fishburn, Rev. M. H.	"			Lutheran Minister	United States	1874
Garlough, Hezekiah.	N. Williamsb'rg	5	28	Farmer	Canada	1851
Gray, J. S.	"			Physician	Canada
Gardner, Alexander.	"	4	36	Farmer	Canada	1837
Hickey, Chas. E. A. B.	"			Physician, Surgeon, &c	Canada	1840
Hanes, Jacob.	Morrisburg	1	37	Farmer	United States	1810
Hickey, M. W.	Aultsville	1	3	Farmer	Canada	1813
Hayunga, B. H.	Morrisburg	1	15	Farmer and Deputy Reeve	Canada	1837
Keimedy, H. C.	"			Editor and Proprietor Courier	Canada	1862
Loucks, George H.	N. Williamsb'rg	5	37	Farmer	Canada	1806
Loucks, George W.	"			Farmer	Canada	1834
Lane, Jeremiah.	"	5	26	Farmer, Builder, &c	Canada	1847
Loucks, Archd. A.	"	5	36	Farmer	Canada	1847
Lavis, John C.	Morrisburg	1	23	Farmer	Canada	1828
Loucks, William.	N. Williamsb'rg	7	34	Retired Farmer	Canada	1794
McIntosh, Albert L.	"	5	33	Farmer	Canada	1829
McIntosh, John A.	Morrisburg			Agent Trust and Loan Company	Canada	1871
McGannon, J. J. & Bros	"			Proprietors of St. Lawrence Hotel, 'Bus runs to all trains	Canada	1876
Meade, Rev. J. R., P. P.	"	1	36	R. C. Clergyman	Ireland	1856
Myers, C. A.	"			Law Student	Canada	1845
Merkley, Jacob J.	N. Williamsb'rg	6	37	Farmer	Canada	1805
Macdonell, A. G.	Morrisburg			Attorney-at-Law	Canada	1844
Pardu, George L.	"			Proprietor Livery Stable	Canada	1844
Prieur, H.	"			Proprietor Prieur House	Canada	1876
Rose, Mrs. I. N.	"			Proprietor Palace Hotel. 'Bus runs to all trains	Canada	1830
Ross, George.	"			Proprietor Palace Hotel. 'Bus runs to all trains	Canada	1872
Robinson, Zachariah.	Grantley	8	5	Teacher and Farmer	Ireland	1845
Sherman, A. B., M. D.	Morrisbng			Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur	United States	1848
Tyrrell, Frank.	"			Barrister	Canada	1845
Whitney, J. P.	"			Barrister-at-Law	Canada	1876
Willard, M. D.	"	1	21	Farmer	Canada	1833
Whitteker, Adam A.	Bonck's Hill			Teacher and Township Clerk	Canada	1843
Whitteker, Harmen.	N. Williamsb'rg	5	31	Farmer	Canada	1808
Weaver, Jacob L.	"	6	30	Farmer	Canada	1817
Whitteker, Peter.	"	6	30	Farmer	Canada	1799
Weagant, C. W.	Hoasic	6	25	Farmer	Canada	1841

OSNABRUCK TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	Con.	Lot.	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY.	Year Settled in Co.
Adams, J. J.	Wales	2	2	Farmer and Reeve of Township	Canada	1822
Adams, J. C.	Lunenburg	3	5	Farmer, &c.	Canada	1836
Ault, E. D., M. D.	Aultsville			Physician and Surgeon	Canada
Adams, John J.	Wales	2	2	Farmer and Stock Raiser, J. P.	Canada	1822
Ault, Isaiah R.	Aultsville			Post Master, General Merchant and Issuer of Marriage Licenses, First Deputy Reeve and J. P.	Canada	1824
Algire, Daniel.	Newington	7	18	Farmer.	Canada	1811
Bardin, J. H.	Woodlands	1	20	Farmer, Lumberman, & Dep. Reeve	Canada	1841
Baker, A. O.	"	2	19	General Merchant.	Canada
Cook, Michael.	Aultsville	1	83	Farmer.	Canada
Castlemann, George.	Woodlands			Farmer, &c.	Canada	1845
Croil, John.	Aultsville	1	36	Farmer, &c.	Scotland	1847
Cary, S. P.	Wales	4	19	Merchant.	Canada	1862
Cryderman, John.	Osnabruck C'tre	4	19	Farmer, &c.	Canada	1836
Cramer, Ira J.	Aultsville			Gen. Merchant, Our Motto "Small Profits and Quick Returns" Call and compare prices.	Canada	1838</td

LANCASTER TOWNSHIP—Continued.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	Con.	Lot.	BUSINESS	NATIVITY.	Year Settled in Co.
McDonell, John A.	Alexandria	9	36	Farmer and J. P.	Canada	1819
McDonald, Roderick.	Dalhousie Mills	9	17	Farmer and Collector of North part of Lancaster	Canada	1838
McDonald, John C.	"	8	6	Farmer and Stock Grower	Scotland	1857
McLeod, Farquhar.	Glen Nevis	8	13	Farmer and Councillor	Canada	1830
McDonald, Mrs. N. R.	N. Lancaster	5	21	Farmer	Canada	1833
McDonell, Donald A.	Bridge End	6	10	Farmer	Canada	1839
McRae, John A.	Glen Nevis	6	12	Farmer	Canada	1829
McDonell, Angus W.	N. Lancaster	6	33	Prop'r of Stonefield Cheese Factory	Canada	1853
McDonald, John.	"	6	27	Farmer and Stock Grower	Canada	1832
McLeod, Duncan R.	Glen Nevis	7	13	Farmer	Canada	1820
McCuaig, Finlay.	Bridge End.	4	10	Farmer and J. P., Elder of Côte St. George Congregation	Canada	1872
McDougal, John A.	Glen Gordon	4	34	Farmer and Stock Grower	Canada	1833
McBean, W.	Riviere Raisin.	3	16	Farmer	Canada	1853
McPherson, D. A.	Lancaster			Produce Dealer, Appraiser for Canada Permanent Loan and Savings Company	Canada	1850
MacDonald, A. S.	"			Proprietor Commercial Hotel	Canada	1866
Macdonald, R. S.	"			Farmer	Canada	1814
Macdonald, John R.	Alexandria	9	34	Farmer	Canada	1812
McRae, Alexander.	Glen Norman	9	26	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Scotland	1823
MacDonald, Donald R.	Bridge End	4	13	Farmer	Canada	1820
Stuart, Peter.	Riviere Raisin.	3	14	Farmer, Clerk of Division Court, J. P., and Commissioner Q. B.	Scotland	1833
Wightman, John	"	4	31	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Canada	1833
Wightman, James	"	3	33	Farmer	Canada	1837

FINCH TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	Con.	Lot.	BUSINESS	NATIVITY.	Year Settled in Co.
Alexander, Chas. W.	Berwick	5	21	Farmer	Canada	1844
Beckstead, Dr. P. H.	Crysler	10	12	Physician and Surgeon	Canada	1878
Boileau, Jules M.	"	10	12	Physician and Surgeon	Canada	1878
Barkley, George.	Chesterville	6	1	Farmer	Canada	1860
Campbell, J. M.	South Finch	3	14	Proprietor South Finch Hotel	Canada	1836
Crysler, J. R. W.	Crysler	10	12	Merchant	Canada	1856

FINCH TOWNSHIP.—Continued.

NAME	POST OFFICE.	Con.	Lot.	BUSINESS	NATIVITY.	Year Settled in Co.
Casselman, Hiram.	Grantley	1	6	Farmer	Canada	1859
Casselman, A. C.	"	1	16	School Teacher	Canada	1860
Casselman, Philip A.	"	1	6	Farmer	Canada	1852
Chriek, John	Crysler	9	10	Farmer	Scotland	1852
Duffus, Rev. C. J.	Chesterville	2	1	R. C. Clergyman St. Mary's Ch'ch	Canada	1874
Fleming, Thomas.	Crysler	9	6	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Ireland	1839
Furney, Henry.	"	10	13	Farmer	Canada	1857
Glasgow, John A.	N. Winchester	9	3	Farmer	Canada	1861
Hutt, James W.	South Finch	3	15	Farmer and Cooper	Canada	1877
Hume, James.	Berwick	5	19	Farmer	Ireland	1836
Hebert, T.	Crysler			Proprietor Crysler Hotel & Farmer	Canada	1872
Johnstone, George S.	"	8	5	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Ireland	1847
Johnston, John.	"	8	4	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Ireland	1847
Johnston, Wm. J. P.	"	8	4	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Ireland	1847
Kennedy, Wm.	Grantley	1	8	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Canada	1861
Kennedy, John.	Crysler	8	10	Farmer	Ireland	1833
Kerins, Andrew.	"	12	3	Farmer	Canada	1834
Leslie, Wm.	Berwick	6	13	Farmer and Hotel Proprietor	Canada	1876
McNaughton, F. D.	South Finch	3	14	Reeve of Finch, General Agent for Agricultural Implements	Canada	1858
McMillan, D. G.	"	3	13	Mill Owner and Tp. Councillor	Canada	1839
McMillan, D. J.	"	2	16	Farmer	Canada	1847
McMillan, Hugh D.	"	2	15	Farmer	Canada	1824
McLeod, Angus.	"	2	7	Farmer	Scotland	1831
McInnis, John L.	"	2	10	Farmer	Canada	1827
McMahon, Thomas.	Berwick	6	14	General Blacksmith and Carriage Manufacturing. Ploughs for sale	Canada	1854
McMillan, John R.	Newington	1	18	Farmer and J. P.	Canada	1809
McInnis, Donald.	Berwick	8	20	Farmer	Scotland	1849
McMillan, Angus.	"	8	17	Farmer	Scotland	1854
Monro, R.	South Finch	3	13	Tp. Treasurer and General Merch't	Scotland	1851
Monro, John C. M.D.	"	2	14	Farmer, Physician and Surgeon	Scotland	1851
Pollock, John.	Berwick	6	9	Farmer	Ireland	1846
Sutherland, James.	Grantley	1	4	Farmer	Canada	1890
Sutherland, Alex.	"	1	4	Farmer	Canada	1830
Steven, James.	N. Winchester	10	2	Farmer	Scotland	1842
Stephenson, John.	Crysler	11	5	Farmer	Ireland	1851
Tobin, Moses N.	Berwick			Propr. of Saw Mill and Tannery	Canada	1869
Thompson, John.	"			Farmer and Bailiff	Ireland	1834
Wright, James.	Crysler	10	12	Carriage Maker	Ireland	1843
Wiseman, John.	Newington	2	22	Farmer	Canada	1825
Wiseman, William.	"	2	22	Farmer	Canada	1825



PROVINCE OF MANITOBA

AND PART OF THE DISTRICT OF

KEEWATIN

(AND)

NORTH WEST TERRITORY

SHewing

THE TOWNSHIPS & SETTLEMENTS

DRAWN FROM THE LATEST GOV. MAPS, SURVEYS & REPORTS

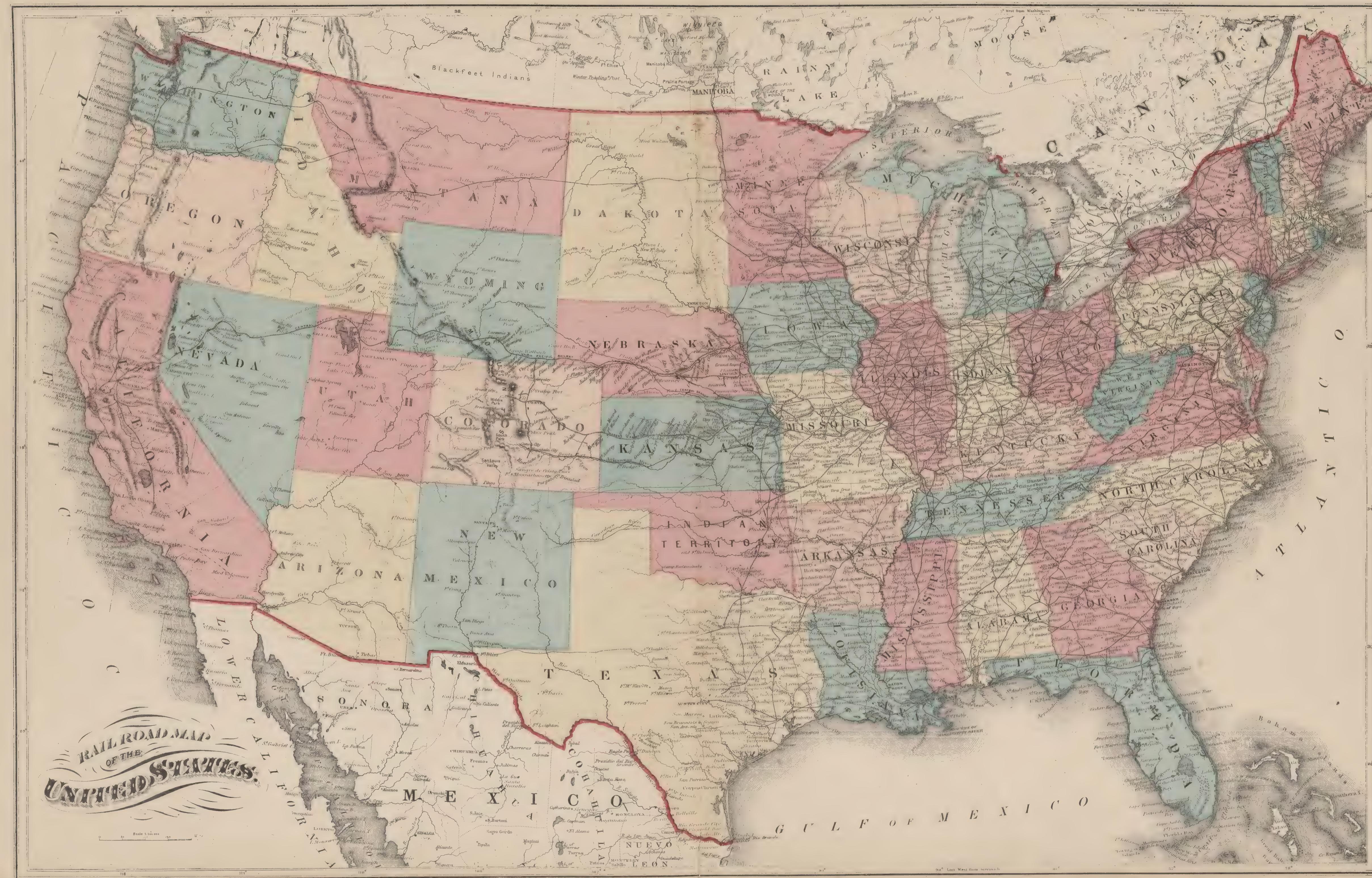
FOR THE PRAIRIE PROVINCE

Scale 17 1/2 Miles to the Inch

1876

AGE Westmacott Del.



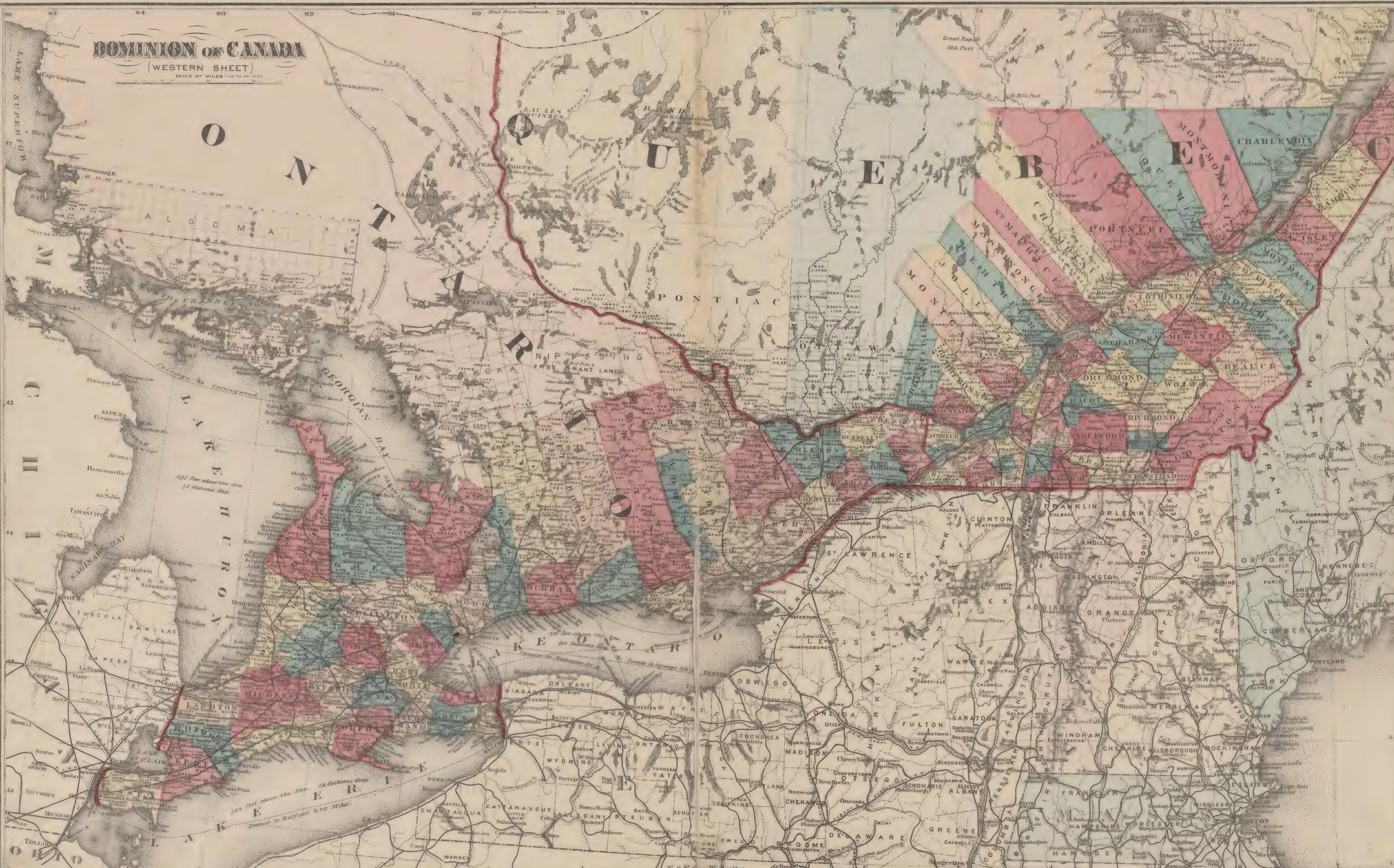


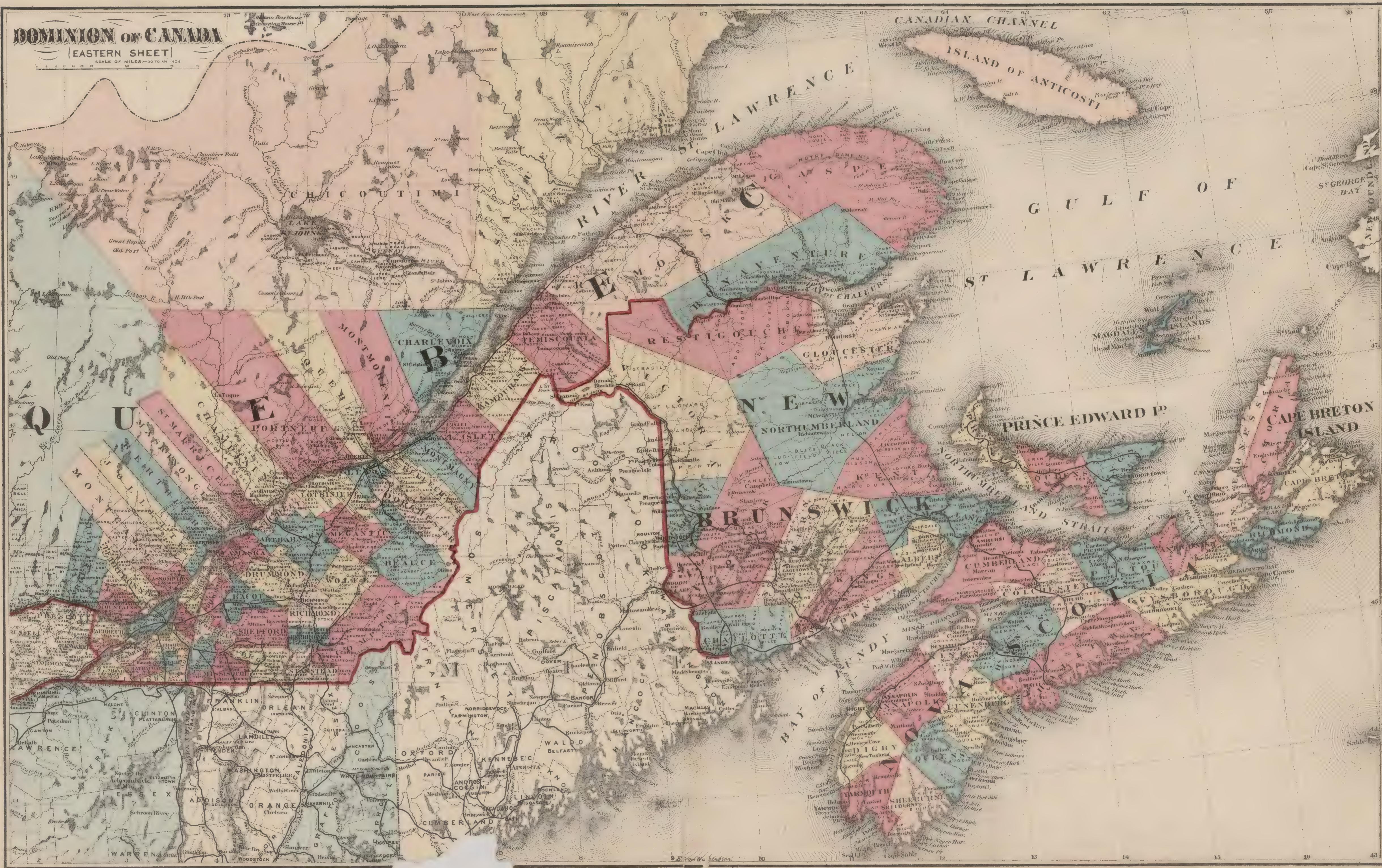
DOMINION OF CANADA

(WESTERN SHEET)

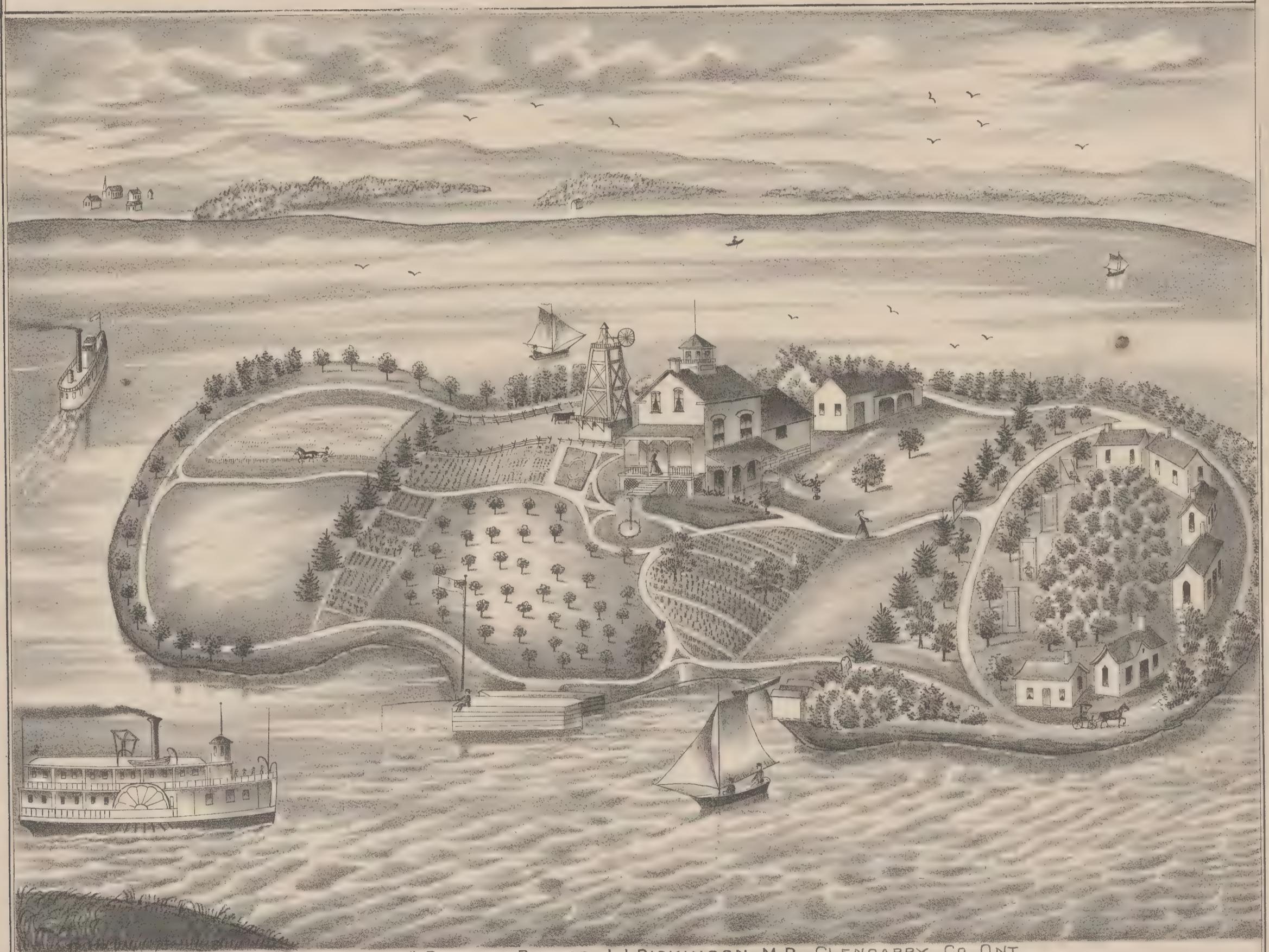
SCALE OF MILES—30 TO AN INCH

50 55 60 65 70 75





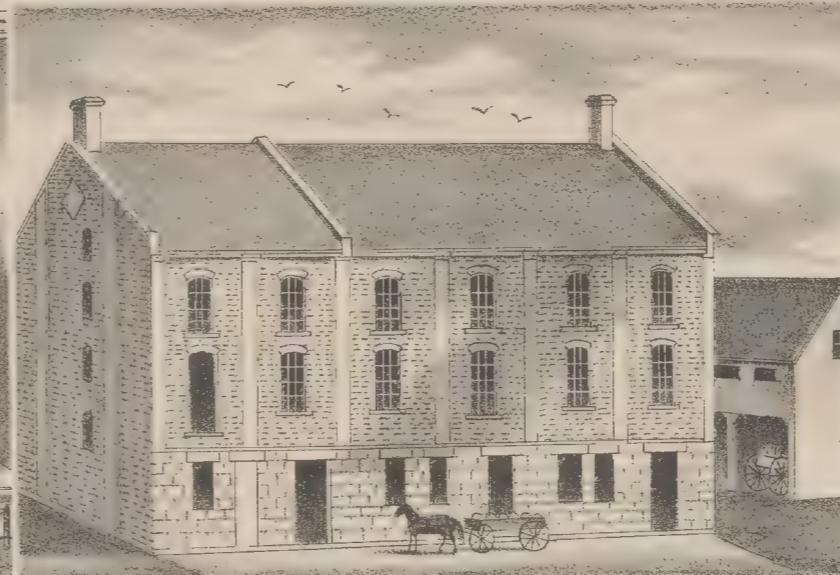




"PARK ISLAND" SUMMER RES. OF J.J. DICKINSON M.D., GLENGARRY CO. ONT.



RES. & STORE OF S.H. RICHARDSON SOUTH MOUNTAIN, DUNDAS CO. ONT.



EXPRESS MILLS AND RES. OF WILLIAM MACK ESQ., DEALER IN GRAIN, FLOUR, &c. &c. CORNWALL, ONT.



ALEXANDER FARLINGER, LAND OWNER AND PRODUCE MERCHANT, MORRISBURGH, DUNDAS CO. ONT.



RES. OF ALEX^R FARLINGER, MORRISBURGH, DUNDAS CO. ONT.

WESTERN HEMISPHERE



EASTERN HEMISPHERE



